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NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE LIBRARIES

Eighteenth Annual Meeting, Berkeley, Cal., June 4 and 8, 1915

FIRST SESSION

(Joint session with the American Association of Law Libraries and the California Library Association.)

101 California Hall, University of California.

Friday, June 4, 1915

President GILLIS being absent, the meeting was called to order by Mr. LIEN, president of the American Association of Law Libraries, at 2:30 p. m.

Mr. LIEN: Ladies and gentlemen: I am sure that we all regret very much that the president of the National Association of State Libraries, Mr. Gillis, is unable to be present and to preside over this meeting. In his absence I will ask Mr. Shaffer, of the State law library, Washington, and first vice-president of the American Association of Law Libraries, to preside.

After greeting the Association, Chairman Shaffer said that Mr. Dodge had a telegram to present.

Secretary DODGE: This is a telegram from Mr. Gillis, President both of the National Association of State Libraries and the California Library Association. He says:

"Greetings to the California Library Association, the National Association of State Libraries, the American Association of Law Librarians, and the California county librarians, and best wishes for a successful meeting. I regret that I can not be with you, but I am now improving in health and will soon join you again in the good work."
(Signed) J. L. GILLIS.

Mr. JOHNSON BRIGHAM: I move that we send a telegraphic response and that the Chair appoint a committee to prepare and forward such a telegram. Seconded and agreed to.

Chairman SHAFFER: I will appoint Messrs. Brigham, Lien and Dodge as such committee with power to act and without the necessity of reporting back to the meeting.

The gentleman who is first to address you comes from my state and from my school. After finishing at the University of Washington he took a postgraduate course at Oxford. He is the executive commissioner from the great government of Japan to the Panama Pacific International Exposition. I am sure you will be well repaid for your attention. I take great pleasure in presenting to you now Professor G. E. UYEHARA, of the University of Meiji, Tokio.

Professor UYEHARA: Ladies and gentlemen: It is a great pleasure to me to stand before you and to meet you. But I never thought of American people as strangers to me, because as far as my education is concerned I am partially American. This is why I always consider the American people as my acquaintances rather than as strangers. I much regret to say, however, that I can not speak on the subject on which you at first desired me to speak; that is, on the law libraries of Japan. There was a misunderstanding between the secretary of the Japan Society who arranged for me to speak here and the gentleman who corresponded with him. My topic as announced is

THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM IN JAPAN

By DR. G. E. UYEHARA

In any autocratic government, the most precious and valuable power to the ruler of all the governmental powers is the judicial. There the legislative power is a very minor one and much depreciated, while the executive power is naturally held intact in the hands of the ruler with the aid of the judicial. It often happens that an autocratic ruler can exist and keep himself strong, because of his possession and control of the judicial power.

History demonstrates the fact that in the development of a constitutional system of government in any monarchical country, it is the judicial power that is

carefully guarded and jealously kept in the hands of the ruler, until the last moment of the existence of his sovereign authority, while the legislative power is usually given up at an early stage of its development. This is true in the early period of constitutional history of England. Under the Norman Kings the *Concilium Ordinarium* kept the executive and judicial powers intact, while the *Magnum Concilium* was given legislative and financial powers; under the Tudors and the early Stuarts, the Star Chamber exercised certain judicial powers until the last moment of its existence.

The reason why under an autocratic system of government, the judicial power is so jealously kept in the hands of the ruler is very clear.

It is in the last analysis the judicial power that controls the life and death of the people, makes them fear the authority of the ruler, and thus keeps the order of society. It is interesting to note that, at the beginning of the development of the modern constitutional system of government in the European countries, the greatest effort was made by the people to take the judicial power away from the ruling class, or, in other words, to make the judiciary independent of the executive. You know it was Montesquieu who first clearly conceived the necessity of the separation of the judiciary from the executive for a good constitutional system of government, and advocated his "so-called theory of the independence of the judiciary."

So influential and powerful was his theory that it was believed by almost all the publicists, statesmen, and politicians of the eighteenth century, though by some consciously and others almost blindly.

It is the curious as well as interesting fact that the framers of the Japanese constitution believed the doctrine that the independence of the judiciary is one requisite of good government, as did the framers of the constitution of the United States. Thus, while the framers of our constitution endeavored to subordinate completely every branch of government to the Emperor,

they intended to make the judiciary independent, as they thought it was. Prince Ito, the exponent of the framers of the constitution, gives us the reason and says, "Though it is in the power of the sovereign to appoint judges, and though the courts of law have to pronounce judgment in the name of the sovereign, yet the sovereign does not take it upon himself to conduct trials, but causes *independent* courts to do so, in accordance to law and *regardless* of the influence of the administrative authorities." It is for us a matter of conjecture what Prince Ito really meant by "the independent courts." It seems to me that Prince Ito did not understand, or misconstrued the meaning of the independence of the judiciary. However, I shall not enter here into a discussion of that topic. I simply mentioned this, thinking that it may enable you to understand better our judicial system in relation to the executive and legislative branches of government, which is the main subject of my discussion.

The term, "independence of judiciary" is very misleading, though it is often used very carelessly in this country as well as in ours. In the United States, the independence only to the adjudication of law of the judiciary means that the judiciary is in the last analysis supreme in all the branches of government, and independent of the legislative as well as of the executive, while in our country, it means nothing more than that judgment of the court is free from the direct control of the executive, and pronounced in accordance to the laws, which are really enacted by the executive with the consent of the legislative. In both these cases, the judiciary is not quite consistent with the principles of sound democratic government. In a thorough democratic system of government, the judiciary must be subordinated, not to the executive, but to the legislative branch of government, which is the representative body of the people. In fact, the judiciary of the United States is placed too strong in the constitution, whereas that of our country, too weak.

Now as to the Japanese court of law, it

is not like the supreme court, or the district court of the United States. The latter has power to pronounce judgment upon a dispute between an individual citizen and the administrative authority, and even power to declare an act of congress null and void on the ground of unconstitutionality. But the power of the former is suits, in which both disputants are individual subjects. It has no power to interpret the Constitution—that power is left in our country in the Privy Council which acts in the name of the Emperor,—nor to adjudicate a suit, in which the administrative authority is a party. The constitution of Japan provides that “no suit at law, which relates to right alleged to have been infringed by the illegal measures of the administrative authorities, and which shall come within competency of the court of administrative litigation specially established by laws, shall be taken cognizance of by a court of law.” Thus in Japan one of the most important judicial functions, i. e., the protection of rights and liberties of the people from the arbitrary rule of permanent officials, is left to the court of administrative litigation, which is, though first established by law, *de facto* entirely dependent upon the executive branch of government, which in turn is really independent of the people and controlled by the permanent bureaucratic officials.

In fact, the court of administrative litigation is organized with certain bureaucratic officials, and placed under the direct control of the executive branch of government.

The Courts of Law in our country are divided into four grades, the Court of Cessation, of Appeal, and the District Court and the Sectional. In the lowest, or sectional court, a single judge decides the case. In the district court, three judges; in the court of appeal, five, and in the court of cessation seven judges sit.

Appeals against the judgment of the lower court in civil and criminal cases are made possible in order of procedure up to the highest court.

For the purpose of investigating crimi-

nal cases and for prosecuting procurators, or, in your term, prosecuting attorneys, are attached to the court of justice. They receive the same treatment as judges.

Both the judge and the procurator are appointed only from those who have the qualifications fixed by law, and hold their office for life.

We have no jury trial in our country as in the United States, or as in England. Our judicial system was formed largely after the model of that of France, and the organization of the court of law therefore resembles in many respects that of the French court. In most criminal cases, preliminary trials are held, which are not opened to the public; and those cases, in which all the evidence produced does not prove criminal act or conduct, are dismissed.

Now as to the different functions of the different courts. Both civil and criminal cases are treated in the sectional court. The civil cases which are to be dealt with in the sectional court are as follows: Cases that do not involve more than 500 Yen; those pertaining to movable properties, such as houses, buildings, etc., and to their leases; boundary disputes between real properties; cases pertaining to contracts which do not run over a year; and disputes arising between travelers and innkeepers, or common carriers. And the criminal cases which are to be dealt with in the sectional court are as follows: Misdemeanors and some criminal acts which are subject to fine or light imprisonment.

Cases to be tried in the district court. In the first trial of civil cases, all disputes which do not come under the sectional court, with the exception of those which are related to the members of the Imperial family are tried in this court, and in the second trial, all cases appealed from the sectional court. In criminal cases, the first trial of this court is conducted for all cases which do not come under the trial of the sectional court as well as the court of appeal; and in the second trial, all cases appealed from the sectional court are to be dealt with.

Now as to the court of appeal. As the name suggests, this is the court in which all cases, civil and criminal, appealed from the sectional and district court are tried. Here is no first trial except for the cases in which a member of the Imperial family is involved.

The court of cessation is the court which makes the final judgment and decision for all cases, either civil or criminal, which are appealed from the decision or judgment of the district court or the court of appeal at the second trial.

This, I think, gives you a rough sketch of our judicial system. In conclusion, I should repeat that the judiciary of our country is not independent of, but quite subordinated to the executive branch of government, which is independent of the people and very little controlled by the legislature; and I believe that no matter of what form or organization the judicial system may be, the administration of justice can not be said to be on the sound basis, until the judiciary is completely subordinated to the legislature, which is the representative body of the people.

Mr. SMALL: Mr. Chairman, I move that this joint convention show its appreciation for the splendid address given by Dr. Uyebara, by a rising vote of thanks.

The motion was seconded and unanimously carried.

Chairman SHAFFER: The next subject on the program is an address by Ellwood P. Cubberley, professor of education in the Leland Stanford Junior University.

LIBRARY ORGANIZATION IN OSCEOLA

By ELLWOOD P. CUBBERLEY, Professor of Education, Leland Stanford Junior University

Ladies and gentlemen: Last year I made my first venture into fiction, and I understand that is the reason for my being here today. Your secretary asked me if I would not come and explain my novel, and tell you something of the plan which I worked out. I don't know that I have anything that is at all original, or any-

thing that marks other than the best of current practices, but it was somewhat novel, perhaps, in the way in which I put it together. The book of fiction to which I refer was published last year by The Macmillan Company, and goes by the long and rather difficult title of "State and county educational reorganization." One has to say it somewhat slowly and emphasize each word to bring out the point that I tried to make, that is, that I was not trying to describe what existed so much today as I was trying to lay down fundamental lines along which it seems to me sooner or later we must travel in the reorganization of our educational systems, and so in the form of a book of fiction, so to speak, I worked out a school code and constitution for a hypothetical state.

The state I chose to call the State of Osceola, and my students, with whom I worked it out originally, giving it to them in bits as practice work in class, tell me that they shall never forget Osceola as long as they live. For the State of Osceola I first worked out a revision of the article on education for the constitution of the state, and then I assumed that an educational code commission had been appointed and that this code commission brought in a code so perfect that the legislature adopted it without further discussion, and in fact the legislature was so impressed with it that they ordered printed the footnotes, which were explanations of the reasons for the changes made by the code commission in revising the school code of the State of Osceola.

In carrying out the idea I kept in mind certain conceptions. In the first place I conceived of a system of education which should be a state system rather than a series of local systems in all that is essential to be under state control, and which at the same time would preserve that liberty and give that freedom to local initiative which is so desirable, along lines in which local initiative should exist. At the same time, in certain other things, such as, for example, the laying down of the conditions for sanitary construction of school build-

ings, and the certification of teachers, librarians, and so on, I conceived of but one system, and that was the state system of the State of Osceola, and in all such matters the local community was deprived of any particular control. I also conceived the state school business of the State of Osceola to be a large and very important business, which might enlist the same quality of service as is enlisted today in the management of a state university; that is, I conceived a state board of education to be appointed by the governor, to consist of citizens who would be as reputable, men of as high character, and men willing to give as large service as is given today by our boards of regents in our better managed state universities.

I also conceived the position of commissioner of education, which now superseded the old elective and political officials known as the superintendent of public instruction, to be a very important officer. I conceived this new official, the commissioner of education, to be appointed by the board of education of the state, and his position was made as dignified and perhaps more important and more powerful than that of president of the university of the State of Osceola, though Osceola, as I conceived it, had a large and very important state university. The position of superintendent of public instruction, though at times filled by capable men, is nevertheless hampered by politics, and brings to the service the old practitioner; it is a political office pure and simple, and does not do very much in any particular way to advance the educational interests of the state.

My conception of education in the state was larger than just the mere teaching process. It seems to me that public education should embrace not only just mere teaching but all those things along the line of educational service that go to the improvement of the human race. So I conceived of a health service as an important part of education; of playgrounds as being an essential part of education; and of the library as an important adjunct to the work of the school. In fact, I conceived

of the librarian and the schoolmaster as working hand in hand, each enlisting the other's efforts and frequently both working in co-operation. That being the case, in organizing the state department of education, which I made a large one, with fifteen or sixteen departments, I conceived that the state library should come in as one of the branches or bureaus of the state department of education and that the state museum should in a similar manner come in as another one. I provided that the state librarian and state curator of the state museum now in office should continue to hold their offices and carry on their work until such a time as the state board of education should see reason to make a change, and that they should pass under the control of the state department of education in so far as any supervisory control was necessary.

When I passed to the county or lower divisions of the state one of the first things I did was to eliminate the abominable school district unit that prevails in most of the states of the Union. This is an old inheritance from early times which has completely outlived its usefulness, and which is too small and too inefficient to be allowed to fool with the school business any longer, and so I provided that each county should create, within four years from the time of the taking effect of the code, a county educational reorganization commission. This commission should survey and map the county, find out the economical and social conditions, and provide community-center schools wherever educational needs warranted. In some places, as in the mountains, the little district school might have to be maintained as it was, but if retained it should be under a different form of management. Central schoolhouses would be provided for, which, after they had been built, should be centers of the community life, not only for the teaching process, but made so by the provision of an auditorium and a branch library in each.

I provided that all such schools, outside of incorporated cities, should come under

one control,—that is, a county board of education. The county board of education should in similar manner appoint the county superintendent of public instruction, or county superintendent of schools, instead of trusting to the whirligig of parties and politics, and he should become an expert educational official for his county. In the same way I provided that the library of the county should pass under the control of this county board of education, which is to be composed of laymen, citizens of the county, elected from the county at large, irrespective of politics or religion or any other consideration than fitness to manage schools, and they should supersede the board of supervisors which in the State of Osceola we considered had been neglecting the work of establishing county libraries, and often had refused to do so to keep down the tax rate. It was provided that the board of education should appoint a county librarian, that the county librarian should be certified by the state, and that the branch librarians, after four years from the taking effect of the code, must also hold state certificates in library work. One county library was to be established in each county, and in each community center a branch library was to be provided in which there would be located a duplicate set of cards so that books might be borrowed from the county library at the county seat, and through which books might be borrowed from the state library.

I provided that the school libraries should be part of the county library system, and the purchase and distribution of all books—books for the children to read, supplemental reading, additional reading for the schools—whatever was in the book line, now passed under the control of the county library, and the county library was under the control of the county board of education, and, as it were, working hand in hand with the schools, each working for the advancement of the education of the children in the schools and of the fathers and mothers in the county. I provided in cities that the library should pass under the control of the city board

of education, in that way uniting the city library and the school department of the city as now exists in a few of our American cities. The object was not to secure control by the school department of the library work, for in general I think we all recognize that the librarians have been more efficient in the matter of scattering library influence than have the schools in appreciating what the libraries have been doing, but rather to secure co-operation which would lead to economy and efficiency.

So in this school system in the State of Osceola there is a very close co-ordination of library and school for the common purpose of making war upon ignorance and vice as we find it in our communities and among our people, and of educating them to a higher conception of life and duty. The significant thing, I think, of the whole scheme was that instead of trying to deal with the board of supervisors, school trustees or political educational officials, at one fell swoop I got rid of them all, which was a privilege I had by reason of not having a legislature to convince. I got rid of them all and provided for an efficient organization which would, it seems to me, give the people of Osceola advantages which most states of the Union do not now enjoy.

The state library naturally remained the head of the whole library organization. It was made the duty of the state librarian to co-operate with the county librarians, and through them with the branch librarians. It was one of the important functions of the state librarian to call a meeting once every year of all county and city librarians, either at the state library or elsewhere, for consultation as to their problems. He was made the center from which library bulletins would be sent out. In all the work of the state, and of the county as well, an effort was made to unify the library organization around one central authority, which should become the library center for practically all of the work. Law, medical or technical libraries might be incorporated, on such terms as might

seem wise to the directors, as a part of the county organization and made available to the people of the whole county.

Those were the central features that your secretary asked me to come and present. I do not think they represent anything particularly original. They represent a variation from current practice, and I think they represent a good scheme for securing effective organization. Of course you would have to have good men at the top. Almost all leadership comes from the top downward, and nearly everything constructive involves men as much as a plan. President Hadley once said he did not care much for plans: what he wanted was men who had plans. "Give me a man with a plan," he said; "Plans without men do not amount to much of anything." That is true in almost all fields of human endeavor. You can make a beautiful scheme of organization, but unless you get experienced men at the top and get some administrative head to handle it, it will not work of itself. Much depends, in the State of Osceola, upon the wisdom of the state board of education and the degree to which they let the librarian alone, assuming of course that he is an efficient person; much also depends on the way they let the curator of the state museum alone. After making proper selections the chief work of the state board of education will be that of asking the legislature for larger and larger appropriations to carry on this state service.

When we come to institute the county unit, much will depend in the selection of county librarians on the county boards of education and the superintendents. In order that there might not be any foolishness there I provided that the nomination of all county librarians should come from the county superintendent of education, who is supposed to be an expert, rather than from some member of the county board. He should also nominate the business manager, who would naturally buy all school supplies, see to their distribution, and look after things in connection therewith; the superintendent of build-

ing, to look after building schoolhouses in the county; a secretary, to do most of the clerical work; and in the same way to nominate associate librarians, or rather community-center librarians, to carry on the work of organization and management in the little communities, the idea being that the consolidated schools should in a way take up the community-center burden which the church once laid down. If we go back in history we find that the church was the community center of our earlier little communities. However much we may regret it, the church has lost that place. The church is no longer a center for the community life. The Sunday meeting is no longer the place to which all the people go, and exchange their experiences, and ask about Sarah, Ann, Jane, William, etc. Those days have practically passed away. The church has very little influence over the rising generation and has largely lost its influence as a community center organization. We have nothing to take its place but such institutions as the saloon and the dance hall, which perhaps represent our best community centers today. The little rural school, with its quarreling trustees, can not accomplish much. By the organization of community-center schools, which would be libraries, meeting-houses and schoolhouses all in one, and around which we may rally the educational and agricultural service of the community, we may thus consolidate almost every important effort for the improvement of the rural districts and small towns of the state.

Chairman SHAFFER: The next item on the program is the report of the Joint committee on National legislative information service, by Mr. George S. Godard, librarian Connecticut state library, chairman.

REPORT OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE UPON A NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE INFORMATION SERVICE

Mr. GODARD: I think we have all been interested in the new state of Osceola, with

the plan of the man back of it. Your committee which is to report at this time has had a plan, and at our last meeting in Washington this committee was instructed to see if we could find a man or someone who would carry out the plan which had been evolved. I am pleased to make the formal report which will be a statement of progress.

I am sorry that a copy of the last Official Cumulative Index to State Legislation which was to contain the subject index, has not been received from New York, for I was assured it would be sent in time for this meeting. Several of the co-operating institutions are here represented. Now, the point is, that at the Waukesha Conference, in 1901, at which several of you were present, a committee was selected to take in hand the possibility of organizing a national legislative information service, which would make accessible at each of the state libraries the proposed legislation of all the states, and if possible the progress upon the same. You know the reports we have had at the several meetings; how we had hoped to start in; how we did start one year and found the plan too cumbersome. In accord with the instructions given at our last meeting there was held in New York City, on October 10th last, a meeting of as many of this joint committee as we could get together to take up and consider the line of action. At this meeting there were present Mr. Lapp, of Indiana; Mr. Dullard, of New Jersey; Mr. Brigham, of Rhode Island; Mr. Belden, of Massachusetts; Mr. Poole, of New York; Mr. Allen, of the Law Reporting Company, and myself. At that time it was decided that the course which we had put into operation was out of the question. It was decided that in view of the fact that there would probably be about 40,000 bills before the several general assemblies, the information must be issued in the form of a bulletin, and that this bulletin, which probably would be issued in six or seven numbers, should be cumulative; that it should show the number of the bill, in what house it originated, who introduced

it, to what Committee referred, and so far as possible what the effect of the legislation would be if passed, and the final disposition.

In accord with this, there was sent out to the several state libraries on January 5th, the following circular letter:

Re National Legislative Information Service.

Your Committee has completed arrangements with the Law Reporting Company for the publication of a weekly cumulative index to legislation in all the states, on the plan indicated in the sample pages enclosed, if the libraries or legislative reference departments of approximately thirty states co-operate in supplying to the Committee the necessary legislative material and information, each for its own state. The index will be furnished to co-operating libraries without charge to the libraries or to the Committee.

The material to be furnished includes:

- (a) (1) Numbers and titles of bills introduced, (2) names of members introducing, (3) committee references or other disposition of bills on introduction, to be sent daily, and (4) when titles of bills do not indicate the subject and effect of the proposed legislation, information which will enable the editors to make the subject classification and state clearly the effect of the proposed legislation.
- (b) A file of the daily journals and calendars, or other record of the progress of and action taken on pending legislation, to be sent daily, if possible.
- (c) A file of all printed bills and resolutions and subsequent reprints of amended bills, and separately printed amendments, and other printed legislative records.

As it is proposed to issue the first number of the index about January 15, you are requested to advise the Chairman of the Committee, at Hartford, by telegraph, whether your library will co-operate in furnishing the information for your state.

As the efforts of the Committee, which have now extended over seven years, finally promise to be successful in securing a complete and practical national legislative information service, you are urged to co-operate fully and supply all the required information for your state, if possible, but, if there is a part of the information which conditions in your state make it impossible

for you to supply, you are nevertheless urged to co-operate as fully as you can.

Respectfully,

GEORGE S. GODARD, Chairman.
F. O. POOLE, Secretary.
CHARLES F. D. BELDEN.
HERBERT O. BRIGHAM.

In reply there were received answers as follows:

AlabamaYes.
ArizonaYes.
ArkansasNot heard from.
CaliforniaYes.
ColoradoYes.
ConnecticutYes.
DelawareNo.
FloridaNo answer.
GeorgiaSaid they would if they could, but they could not possibly do it this session.
IdahoNo answer.
IllinoisYes.
IndianaYes.
IowaYes.
KansasYes.
KentuckyNo answer.
LouisianaNo answer.
MaineYes.
MarylandHad no session, but there was no answer.
MassachusettsYes.
MichiganYes.
MinnesotaYes.
MississippiWrote they were unable to join at this time.
MissouriWould do everything except the last item that was asked for; that is, they would co-operate heartily.
MontanaSaid they could not this year, but hoped to at a later time.
NebraskaYes.
NevadaYes.
New HampshireYes.
New JerseyYes.
New MexicoNo.
New YorkNo.
North CarolinaNo answer.
North DakotaNo answer.
OhioYes.
OklahomaNo answer.
OregonThat they would co-operate in part.
PennsylvaniaYes.
Rhode IslandYes.
South CarolinaNo.
South DakotaYes.
TennesseeYes.

TexasYes.
UtahNo.
VermontNo.
VirginiaThat they were organizing a state legislative bureau and would be able to join at a later year if not this.
WashingtonYes.
West VirginiaYes.
WisconsinIn part.
WyomingUnable to join because of finance.

The task seemed discouraging just before the beginning of the year, and even the committee had written each other that it looked very doubtful, but we did not know the man with whom we were dealing, and one day, just when things were darkest, we received a call by telephone saying that while we had not received the full number of states which he felt was necessary to guarantee success of this co-operative work, he had decided to undertake it, and asked to have a telegram sent to those who had promised to co-operate at once, which was done.

Now, you will be interested to know just what the mode has been at the New York office. For the most part, the states who have promised to co-operate have done so. Some who promised have not done so, and some started and stopped, and said they would send in their report in a few days, and then did not send it, which made the work, which appears daily, doubly hard to get out. The index gives for each bill and resolution introduced in 1915 the bill number; second, the date of introduction; third, the name of the member introducing the bill; fourth, the subject; fifth, the effect of the proposed legislation and the short title of the bill; and sixth, its position or status. The index is arranged first by states, alphabetically, Senate first, followed by House items; second, numerically, first bills and then resolutions; one hundred bills on the page. The subject index which has been worked out, and which is not only scientific, so far as the law is concerned, but complete and practical, for it is to be a business man's index, will show not

only what legislation has actually been passed by the several states, but what legislation has been proposed.

As to the method of working this out. I am not advertising the Law Reporting Company, but I believe there is no other concern in this country that could have undertaken this work and brought it anywhere near as far along as this one has. I speak of this because of Professor Cubberley's suggestion that we have to have a man as well as a plan. They are the official stenographers of the Interstate Commerce Commission and several others, and are so equipped that a hearing may be held in the forenoon, and as the members come back from lunch a part of the proceedings of the morning are already printed and handed to them for their inspection. The present organization, which has brought out the bulletins thus far, has consisted of eight trained indexers; and each indexer has his own stenographer. There are six checkers who go through this work and see that no error has been made, one filing clerk, one managing clerk and above all these is Mr. Allen. In other words, we have had handling our work, which has been sent in, twenty-five trained persons.

As to the cost of the bulletin. Those of the states which are co-operating have been getting it free so far as issued, and next year, when there may be no session, those states which have co-operated this year will continue to get it free. The others will have to pay \$250.00. The copy which should have been here for distribution must be seen to be appreciated, and I believe is to be sold to those who have not co-operated and have not had the preceding numbers for \$150, and the plan is also not only for a national service for states so each may follow what is going on in all the states, but it is made up in such a way that California pages can be sent through California and be subscribed for in California by those who are interested.

Another thing is we at once get an index to the legislation which has been passed, which being by subject will enable us to locate all the laws of several states at once,

without going to the general session laws of the several states to hunt them up. Being indexed in one common index we will not be forced to look under several heads for the same subject. In addition to that, we find not only what has been passed and what has been proposed, but what probably will be passed, if not next time then in the days to come.

I am wondering if there are any questions about this service.

Mr. DODGE: Does the Law Reporting Company want the chapter laws sent by the co-operating institutions?

Mr. GODARD: Yes. Mr. Small is one who has seen this bulletin. I would like to ask if he has any criticism or suggestions to make on it? I am assuming that he has not made a formal report, and we want to get down to business; the time to get these opinions is when we are here, rather than by correspondence.

Mr. SMALL: We have been receiving these bulletins and found them very helpful. There is one suggestion that might possibly be made, and that is to have a subject classification. The bulletin itself is very useful, and institutions and departments not entitled to it would be justified in subscribing. It deserves the co-operation of every state. I believe that we should further this bulletin because for years we have been trying to get together information of this kind. Two years ago a start was made and a Bureau of Information was created under the direction of Mr. Lapp of Indiana. Later the work was divided, the H. W. Wilson Company taking charge of all legislative reference features, while all matters pertaining to state legislation have been centralized in the bulletins as issued by the Law Reporting Company. With full co-operation it can be made more helpful for libraries that are interested in the legislation of various states.

Mr. POOLE: Of those who replied to the circular letter, I note that South Carolina replied in the negative. That was correct, but I mention this as a possible hint to any here who represent other states, that the state legislature of South Carolina

became sufficiently interested in this plan to pass a concurrent resolution which you will find in the 1915 statutes, whereby the state printer was directed to send to this joint committee daily, as issued, all their printed matter, calendars, bills,—everything that they printed. Now if other states would do the same thing some of these state libraries which claim to be so overburdened with detail at the present time that they can not co-operate would have their work greatly facilitated.

Mr. GODARD: In regard to the subject index: that was one of the bulletins I was anxious to have here, because the company has been working on that ever since the first of January, and even before. You can understand the immense expense the company must have incurred not only in the way of assistants but in gathering material from those states which do not co-operate, and the reason we can get the service is because they have had demands for just this sort of information from large corporations. I do not need to mention them, for the various lines of business will readily come to your minds; they have to pay well for this service, but they are willing to pay; and it is because of the desire to make this bulletin of immediate service to this large clientele that the company will back the index. In it you will find not only your local terminology but the terminology which the business men in various callings are in the habit of looking for to obtain this sort of information, and that makes the index all the more valuable to all of us.

If it meets your approval I wish that the joint committee might be instructed to draw up resolutions expressing our appreciation to the Law Reporting Company for the interest they have taken in the work and for the expense and the trouble to which they have gone to make this information accessible to us, because that was the beginning of it, and the fact that it has come to a man who does not believe in saying "I can't" but rather "I will" will cause this Association or these united Associations to profit.

Mr. SMALL: I wish also to state that we are so interested in the success of this bulletin that we will make more of an effort two years from now. This year we were in our infancy in preparing and sending out material of this sort, and hardly knew what was desired. Now that we know what this bulletin is, what it stands for and what it means to us in Iowa, we purpose to make a special effort to furnish material that the bulletin may be larger and grow more valuable than even at present. If you will all resolve to do this, not only to help yourselves but also to help the Law Reporting Company, and Mr. Allen, who is doing such a splendid service, I am sure the bulletin will prove to be a most valuable and necessary publication in our work.

Mr. LIEN: I would like to add this information for the benefit of libraries that have not co-operated in this service: the information required by the company does not take very much time to furnish. Our legislature, which is about an average one, had during the last session under consideration something like 2,200 bills. We furnished information to the company every day, and I think I can safely say that the total time spent in doing so was not to exceed one hour each day. One hour's work by a clerk in the library is not very much, considering the benefit we get in return. In addition to that, the cost would amount probably to 10 cents postage each day. That was the total cost to our library, the time spent being, as I say, not to exceed one hour a day during the session, and postage about 10 cents, and I am very glad to hear that the service will be continued. I was somewhat afraid that the undertaking had proven too large, and that it was in danger of being discontinued. I am very glad to learn that the service will be continued, because I consider it of extreme value to any state library, and as I say, the cost is very small in getting it in that way.

Mr. GODARD: The question has just been asked, "How can those interested who

have not co-operated this past year in the service do so now?" I raised that question with Mr. Allen. He said he would not exactly put them on probation but he would want to have them tried at least a month or six weeks to see if they really intended to co-operate. He is more anxious to get the service through the libraries than most of us are to send it in. The more he can get in the way of material through co-operation the more he will have to expect on the bulletin, to make it better, because he doesn't question a moment about its being a great thing, and later financially so. Are there any other questions any one has in mind?

Mr. POOLE: I think a resolution should be passed as suggested by the chairman of the committee, and I would make a motion that the committee be empowered to make a report which should be printed.

Chairman SHAFFER: I consider the report of the joint committee as a report of progress. A motion has been made that the report be adopted and the committee continued with power to act as directed.

Mr. LIEN: I second the motion.

Mr. SMALL: Does this carry with it the power to express the appreciation of this joint convention to Mr. Allen of the Law Reporting Company?

Chairman SHAFFER: Perhaps that should be a separate resolution.

The motion that the committee be continued with power to act as directed was agreed to.

Mr. SMALL: Mr. Chairman, I move that a committee of three be appointed by the chair to draft resolutions expressing the appreciation of this joint convention for the great service rendered by Mr. Allen in preparing this bulletin of state laws.

The motion was seconded and agreed to.

Chairman SHAFFER: I will appoint Messrs. Small, Godard, and Lien as such committee. What is the further pleasure of this convention?

Upon motion duly made and seconded the joint session adjourned.

SECOND SESSION

101 East Hall, University of California

Tuesday, June 8, 1915

In the absence of the president, Secretary Dodge called the meeting to order at 9:30 a. m.

Mr. Johnson Brigham of Iowa was elected chairman, and appointed the following committees:

Nominations: Messrs. Godard and Hitt, and Miss Dailey.

Resolutions: Mr. Small, Miss Davis and Miss Nissley.

Auditing: Messrs. Lien and Whitney.

Chairman BRIGHAM: We will now proceed to the report of the secretary-treasurer, Mr. DODGE.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER, 1914-15

On June 19, 1914, Mr. C. B. Lester, your secretary-treasurer re-elected at the Washington conference, resigned his position inasmuch as he did not expect to be present at this meeting, and President Gillis appointed Mr. M. G. Dodge to the vacancy.

The financial report for the year is as follows:

Receipts

Balance from 1913-14, as audited

May 28, 1914\$561.68

Interest to October 14, 1914, .94 and

4.50 5.44

Dues 1914-15, as follows:

Boston public library..... 5.00

California state library..... 25.00

Cole, Theodore L. 2.00

Connecticut state library..... 10.00

Indiana bureau of legislative information 5.00

Indiana state library 5.00

John Crerar library 10.00

Kansas historical society..... 5.00

Kansas state library 5.00

Law reporting company..... 5.00

Michigan state library..... 5.00

Minnesota historical society..... 5.00

New Hampshire state library..... 5.00

New York public library.....	5.00
Oregon state library.....	5.00
Pemberton, W. Y.....	1.00
Pennsylvania legislative reference bureau	5.00
Pennsylvania state library	20.00
Philadelphia free library	5.00
Rhode Island state library, 1913-14 and 1914-15.	20.00
Vermont state library	5.00
Virginia state library	5.00
Wisconsin legislative reference li- brary	5.00
Wisconsin historical society.....	5.00
Worcester county law library.....	5.00

Total receipts\$745.12

Expenses

Stenographer, 1914 meeting.....	\$ 47.50
Printing, 1914 Proceedings.....	126.00
325 copies, 1914 Proceedings.....	68.75
Postage, express, etc., to Oct. 16, 1914	4.70
Postage, to date	10.00
Stationery and printing, 4.95, 1.70..	6.65
Copy each of Proceedings for 1899 and 1900	1.50
Telegrams, 1, 3.04, 1.85, .91, 1.21....	8.01
600 copies Yearbook, 2.85, 1.80, 1.25, 1.40, 4, 38.15	49.45

Total expenses\$322.56

Balance on hand 422.56

Certificate of deposit.....\$203.00

Cash in bank 219.56

\$745.12

Of the balance on hand you will notice that \$203 was placed in the savings bank on Oct. 14, 1914, the interest on which to date at four per cent is about five dollars. The large amount of the balance. (\$422.56), is due to the fact that the proceedings for 1912 and 1913 have not, as yet, been printed. The explanation for the delay up to the time of our last meeting in 1914 as made by Mr. Godard is printed in the Proceedings for that year at page 15. Your secretary understands that the material for these lacking Proceedings is all in type at the present time.

A considerable number of the members have not as yet paid their dues for the current year, the fact that the secretary was not able to send out statements until late being no doubt partly responsible for the delay. There is about \$100 yet to be collected. In accordance with the procedure in force in certain states your secretary-treasurer has already signed in advance receipts for dues from the New York state library, and the Nebraska historical society—these dues totaling \$30.

The list of members has been increased by the addition of the following institutions: Indiana bureau of legislative information, Nebraska state historical society, and Pennsylvania legislative reference bureau. (Also later the Washington state library.) The California state library has increased its dues from \$10 to \$25. Forty-three various institutions located in 27 states are at present represented in our membership.

Invitations to join the Association have been sent to all non-member libraries eligible to membership, some 75 in number.

325 copies of the Proceedings of the 1914 meeting were received in August from the American Library Association. These, or rather such portion as was necessary, were at once mailed not only to the members of the Association, but also to other institutions who were later invited to join.

In taking up their work at the beginning of the year your president and secretary felt that the provisions of the constitution relative to membership had not been closely followed, and while perhaps not a matter of serious moment it seemed that the practice which had grown up, namely, that of making the institution as against the individual the basis of membership was preferable. We have, therefore, prepared for your consideration certain amendments to the constitution, the object of which is to limit regular membership to institutions.

In 1909 the Association voted to admit to membership legislative reference and municipal reference bureaus. Several have joined the Association and the amendments prepared also make reference to this mat-

ter. Then, too, the Library of Congress, ever since the organization of our Association, has been represented on our various committees, and several of the most valuable papers read have been prepared by members of its staff. Why then not make it *ex officio*, a regular member and so as a matter of record make its staff eligible to serve as officers or on committees, as has been the practice.

The following are the amendments suggested:

Sections 3, 4 and 5, relating to membership, and section 6 relating to voting are hereby amended to read as follows:

Sec. 3. Regular members. Any state library, state historical society, state law library, or other library doing the work of a state library, including the Library of Congress, and any legislative reference or municipal reference library maintained in whole or in part by the state, shall be eligible to regular membership.

Sec. 4. Associate members. Any person engaged in or institution promoting state library work shall be eligible to associate membership, and shall have all the privileges of regular members except those of holding office and voting.

Sec. 5. Honorary members may be elected by unanimous vote at any annual meeting of the Association.

Sec. 6. In the election of officers the vote shall be by states as units. In all other matters requiring action at any meeting each organization admitted to regular membership shall have one vote through its representative, but any officer or member of such organization may attend the meetings of the Association and share in its deliberations.

Sections 1 and 4 of the By-laws are hereby amended to read as follows:

Sec. 1. Annual dues of not more than twenty-five dollars nor less than five dollars, the specific amount—based upon number of employees on staff—to be determined by the executive officer of the institution assessed, shall be assessed against each institution of the Association, and shall be due and payable at the annual meeting; provided, that the Library of Congress shall be considered *ex officio* a regular member and so not liable for dues.

Sec. 4. Associate members shall pay an annual due of not less than one dollar, payable at the annual meeting.

Under the provisions of the constitution these amendments must receive a three-

fourths vote of those present and voting at two successive meetings of the Association. In the absence of any mention that the vote must be by institutions it was doubtless the intention that all those "persons recommended by their respective librarians" as members have each one vote in matters of this kind.

Many of the plans outlined by your officers for the year of which this meeting is the close were brought to a sudden stop by the very serious illness of both your president and secretary—illness in both instances of many months' duration. President Gillis is still under the doctor's care and unable to be present with us. He has asked me to express to you his regrets at not having been able to give more attention to the business of the Association or to attend and participate with us in the work and pleasure of these sessions.

The make-up of the various committees is practically the same as for the previous year, President Gillis having reappointed those who were willing to continue their service. Mrs. Spencer declined to act again as chairman of the committee on exchange and distribution of state documents, and in the remaining available time no one was found willing to take up the work left by her. The secretary attempted in his correspondence with the various states to collect any new data relating to this subject of documents so that record might be made in the proceedings of this meeting. While several have responded it has seemed that after all record in the matter in our own publication was hardly necessary inasmuch as there has just been published by Ernest J. Reece of the university of Illinois library school a bulletin which pretty thoroughly covers the present procedure in the various states as to distribution of state documents. This publication also gives some suggestions for a model law on printing and distribution.

The following members are present at this convention:

California state library, represented by Assistant librarian Ferguson, Mr.

Dodge, Miss Haines, Miss Lowry, Miss Eddy, Mrs. Henshall and Trustee Greene;
 Connecticut state library, by Librarian Godard;
 Georgia state library, by Assistant librarian Dailey;
 Illinois state library, by Mrs. Eva May Fowler;
 Iowa state library, by Librarian Brigham and Mr. Small;
 John Crerar library, by Librarian Andrews;
 Minnesota state library, by Librarian Lien;
 New York state library, by Director Wyer and Miss Smith;
 Oregon state library, by Miss Blair;
 Pennsylvania state legislative reference bureau, by Miss Nissley;
 Vermont state library, by Assistant librarian Whitney;
 Worcester county law library, by Librarian Wire;
 Wyoming state library, by Librarian Davis.

This attendance makes a representation from thirteen institutions located in twelve different states. The librarian of the Washington state library is also present although not a member of the Association.

The so-styled Year-book which has been distributed was issued primarily as our program, but certain other information has been brought together between its covers which your officers felt would be useful because conveniently found.

Your secretary has prepared an index to all of the published proceedings of the Association which have been issued since its organization in 1898. This he submits at this time so that if it meets with your approval the same may be included in and made a part of the records of this meeting. Efforts have been made to complete the Association's file of Proceedings so that they might be bound. A copy of the first folder issued in 1898 and printed in Nashville, Tenn., has not been found.

One other piece of work which has been prepared with the assistance of members of the California state library staff is a summary of county library work and legislation relating to same in the various states of the Union. I would suggest that

this paper be read by title and printed in the Proceedings.

Very few of the states have responded to the request for a statement of recent legislation affecting state libraries or their work. Portions of letters received ought perhaps to be read at this time:

Arizona. Mr. Cronin, the state law and legislative reference librarian, sends the following digest of the new state library law:

Name,—The State Law and Legislative Reference Library. Becomes effective June 10, 1915. Librarian appointed by the legislature; subsequent appointment to be made by the Board of Curators (3), appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate. Duties extensive and set forth in full in the bill. Distribution of all state documents, and empowered to make requisitions on Secretary of State for sufficient number. Required to render such service to the legislature as may be required, etc. Fees from State Supreme Court, set aside for the maintenance of the library. Salary of librarian twenty-four hundred dollars per annum; allowed one assistant at twelve hundred dollars per annum.

California. The legislature which has recently adjourned, passed the following acts [which later were approved by the governor].

An amendment to section 1740 of the Political Code giving high schools authority to contract with the county free library for library service.

An amendment to section 1715 of the Political Code providing that in cities school trustees may arrange with the city library for service similar to arrangements authorized by law between school trustees and county libraries.

An act approving of the action of the trustees of the state library in accepting the gift of the Sutro library collection, and establishing the Sutro library in San Francisco as a branch of the State library.

Georgia. Mrs. Cobb, the state librarian, writes: The Georgia State library has pursued the usual work during the 1914-15 period, but each week we notice that inquiries increase along every line,—inquiries for the loan of books, for traveling libraries and for information as to the organization and equipment of small libraries.

As yet these several systems are not provided for by the state, but the State library on its own initiative attempts to meet the demand in so far as possible and the letters that come in indicate that the people

are beginning to realize the necessity of such activity on the part of the state.

The particular development in the library during the period referred to has been the creation of a legislative reference department and its organization.

The work done for the members in their preparation for the session in June has met with most pleasing results and the cataloging and indexing done in connection with this special collection has added a permanent file of much value to the library's catalog.

Illinois. Mr. Bell, secretary of the Legislative reference bureau, writes: The Legislative reference bureau of Illinois was established in September, 1913, and during the twenty months of its operation has collected over seven thousand books, pamphlets, bibliographies, etc. None of this material, however, duplicates matter that may be found in the State library or the Historical society. We have completed about twenty studies on subjects of legislative importance, some of which may be published next year.

This bureau also prepares the budget for the State of Illinois, and this year's requests total \$45,404,602.30, which has been classified according to rules of procedure formulated by this bureau. The work of compiling the budget was a tremendous task.

During the session of the legislature, we issue a weekly digest of bills, resolutions, memorials, etc., copy of which I am sending you under separate cover.

The bill drafting department of the bureau has prepared about ninety per cent of the bills so far introduced. Before the conclusion of the session, the total number of bills in both houses will perhaps exceed fifteen hundred. Our work has proved popular with the members, and the co-operation we have received from bureaus, state libraries, etc., from other states, has been very advantageous to us.

Dr. Andrews of the John Crerar library writes: I presume that several of the libraries co-operating with the H. W. Wilson Company in their Public Affairs Information Service will have called this matter to your attention. It is the most important general development in state library work with which I am acquainted.

Two matters of interest to that side of our own work might possibly be mentioned. One is the fact that we have purchased through a special agent a large number of documents of the countries of South America, and the other is the renewal by the present Secretary of State of Illinois of the practice of depositing with

the library one copy of each bill introduced into the Illinois Legislature. I mention this partly because it may not be generally known that we are the depository of one copy of each bill introduced into the Federal Congress.

Maryland. Miss Dorsey, the state librarian, writes calling especial attention to the Maryland state library exhibit in the Maryland state building at the Exposition grounds.

Massachusetts. Mr. Belden, the state librarian, forwards a copy each of the last annual report of the trustees and state librarian, 1915, the report of a special committee on a visit to Wisconsin in relation to the state library of Massachusetts, and the Resolve of the 1915 legislature granting an appropriation to carry on the recataloging of the state library. The special committee referred to made the following recommendations: "*First:* That the work now in progress on the state library card catalog be pushed as fast as practicable and that ample appropriation for this purpose be made. *Second:* That the board of trustees of the state library be authorized to employ a competent legislative reference librarian to act as assistant to the state librarian. *Third:* That a bill drafting department be established under the direct control of the legislature and that for this department a room be furnished adjoining the legislative reference room."

Minnesota. Mr. Lien, the state librarian, writes: There is but little to report from this library. The plan for a new building has been changed so that the new building will house only the Historical library, and Library commission, while the State library and Supreme court will remain in the capitol building.

The legislative reference work in the library has been increased somewhat during the session just closed. No change has been made in the library staff. The Minnesota State Bar Association has deposited in the library its collection of Bar Association Reports.

Oregon. Miss Marvin, the state librarian, calls attention to the biennial report of the Oregon state library which states that "the new features in the state library work are the loans of groups of books to the small public libraries which have inadequate book facilities; the building up of a system of inter-library loans throughout the state, so that any book in an Oregon library is available for the use of any citizen in Oregon; the greatly increased use of the state central library by the country people and people in small towns, this

use being made possible by the extension of the parcels post to books. County agricultural libraries have been established wherever there are county agricultural agents, these agents acting as librarians and loaning the books to the farmers in their territories. . . . The library has made a special point of reaching those who are seeking naturalization and have filed petitions for hearing, and has arranged to co-operate with the courts in reaching these people and putting into their hands the books which will help them to understand the history and institutions of our country."

Texas. Movements for the establishment of free public libraries are in progress in nearly all Texas cities and towns that are not now provided with them. The state librarian, in response to requests, has furnished information and assistance in many of these enterprises. He has inaugurated and published "Texas libraries," a periodical devoted to the interests of public libraries and their improvement. He has also assisted in the encouragement of school libraries, and has been active in urging the state normal schools to offer courses for teachers that would prepare them to select children's books and to administer school libraries. He has also helped to secure a county free library law.

Virginia. Mr. McIlwaine, the state librarian, writes: As for the work of the Virginia State library the past year, I do not know that there is anything of special interest to call attention to, unless it be, perhaps, the increasing circulation of the books of the library throughout the State of Virginia due to the use that is being made of the parcels post system. . . . If books could be sent by mail, charges collect, as may be done by express, the work of correspondence attending the increased circulation would be considerably reduced; this advance in the parcels post system is to be devoutly hoped for.

The Association is indebted to the California state library for many courtesies extended to the secretary-treasurer which have greatly facilitated his work.

MELVIN G. DODGE,
Secretary-treasurer.

June 8, 1915.

Chairman BRIGHAM: You have heard this interesting report, and if there is no objection it will be placed on file. It contains some matter which I think calls for attention. For instance, would it not be well to have a committee to report on the

constitutional changes that are offered; or shall we act on them directly?

Mr. LIEN: It seems to me that, for the want of time to consider those amendments at this time through a committee, it would be perfectly safe to put them to a vote. The fact that it requires a vote of two consecutive meetings would obviate any danger in having something we do not want, because if after we examine them we think they are not what we want, we can change them at our next meeting. Therefore, I move that the amendments as proposed be put to a vote.

Chairman BRIGHAM: Would it be well to take up each amendment separately?

Mr. LIEN: It seems to me they are so connected that the amendments cover practically one subject, and for that reason it would be perfectly proper to vote on the entire number at once. I move, therefore, that the amendments as proposed be adopted.

The motion was seconded and agreed to.

Mrs. EVA MAY FOWLER: May I reply personally to the questions of the secretary in regard to the Illinois State library? I notice he has no reply. I have been waiting daily for the adjournment of the legislature so I could report on what had been done, but my news last evening was that the session would not adjourn until the 18th. Nothing has been done up to the present time, and we think nothing will be done. There were several bills introduced and at first there seemed hope of their passing. One was to take the State library from the Secretary of State as an *ex-officio* librarian and put it in the charge of a librarian appointed by a commission. That has lost so far as I can understand from the letters. The work of the State library has been greatly increased in the last year because we have been sending out books over the state under the parcel post rates and this has increased our work daily.

Chairman BRIGHAM: Do you handle a traveling library system?

Mrs. FOWLER: We send out just one, two or three volumes in answer to refer-

ence inquiries and supply women's clubs where there is no public library or supplement the books of the small public libraries of the state.

Chairman BRIGHAM: There is considerable matter for consideration in the secretary's carefully prepared report. It may be that some others have some suggestions. Are there any other unsubmitted reports from the states?

Miss DAVIS: The thing of most interest in Wyoming is the new library building we are to have in about a year.

Mr. GODARD: Perhaps the most important thing in connection with new legislation affecting the Connecticut State library should be included as a part of the archives report, because in Connecticut the examiner of public records is an assistant of the state librarian and appointed for an indefinite term. His work is entirely outside of the library. Two years ago some of you will remember that provision was made for standard inks. A thorough examination was made by a state chemist of about forty different kinds of inks, and as many ribbons, and then the four that stood highest were sent to Washington to the Bureau of Standards to be verified. This year our general assembly has provided that no paper whatever shall be used in public records of the state which does not bear a dated water mark which will insure first quality paper as well as first quality ink. This is part of the library work I think might be mentioned at this time. An increased appropriation has also been made for the work of indexing the probate files which are deposited, and for the legislative reference work, so that the total appropriation made this year was \$104,200.

Mrs. FOWLER: Another thing I might add which may be changed in Illinois by the end of the session. There are two different bills pending which give the state library documents sufficient in number for exchange. This work has been slighted in Illinois, but we are hoping at the end of the session to aid all of you to complete your files of Illinois documents.

Chairman BRIGHAM: Speaking of

archives, our Archives Bureau is now part of the historical section of the Iowa State library, and it is in a very flourishing condition.

I think this would be a very good time to hear from our old friend, Mr. Hitt, who has come back to us, the prodigal son from a far country.

Mr. J. M. HITT: I was a little surprised when the secretary read his report that Washington had dropped out. The matter was referred to the Auditor and I supposed it was all arranged and I assure you that personally I will see that we are reinstated. Those things in our state have a *modus operandi* that does not obtain in most of the states. Washington has done a very great deal in the last two or three years in extending its work over the state and really we are supplying the people with books as never before. In our state, however, the traveling library's work is entirely separate from that of the State library. The State library sends books and supplements the work of the smaller libraries, as has been reported from Illinois, a work which I presume most of you do. We have a very large circulation over the state in that way, but the traveling library department is another department of the state work. It has been very successful and has done perhaps more this past year than ever before. The law library is still a separate division of our work and is growing very rapidly. It expects to have within the coming year a new library stack system which is just being installed, and which will add very much to its facilities. We have been moved twice in the last three years, so that our work has been broken up a great deal, especially in our transmission of documents. This was due to local conditions which necessitated a change of rooms, but nevertheless Washington is doing as much or better work than ever before in its history.

Chairman BRIGHAM: Is there any movement there, Mr. Hitt, to bring together the law library and the general library?

Mr. HITT: No; there is not. There has

been a movement to bring together the traveling library work and the State library work; that has been up before the state legislature, but it did not pass at this last session.

Chairman BRIGHAM: Is that handled by the Library commission?

Mr. HITT: We have one commission for the three libraries. It is a condition that may not exist anywhere else. We have one Library commission which has three departments which in themselves are totally separate: the law department, and the State library which also has the distribution of documents, and the traveling library department.

Chairman BRIGHAM: How is that Commission created?

Mr. HITT: It is wholly *ex-officio*. It has nine judges of the supreme court, the governor and the attorney general. The new proposition, which was before the legislature at the last session and which failed to pass, was a proposition to have a commission of librarians to be appointed by the governor, and there seemed to be the rock on which the whole thing went to pieces. At present it is an *ex-officio* commission.

Chairman BRIGHAM: The next subject upon the program is the report of the Committee on public archives, Dr. H. R. McIlwaine, librarian Virginia state library.

The secretary reported that the following paper had been received from Dr. McIlwaine:

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ARCHIVES COMMITTEE

It is well at the beginning of this report to remind the members of the Association of the object in view in the preparation and publication of the reports of the Public Archives Committee of the National Association of State Libraries. This object is merely to give from year to year an account of the work being done throughout the country on the public archives of the country, national, state and local, stress being laid, however, very naturally,

on the state archives, not because of their greater importance, by any means, but because the body which, through one of its committees, has undertaken to do the work, is made up mostly of state librarians and because at the present stage of archival work and interest in this country it is easier to gather information in reference to that class of archives. It is hoped that the publication of these reports and their wide dissemination throughout the country—not only among the members of the Association, who are few in number, but among the various officials of the country responsible for the care of archives of any kind—will have a tendency to increase interest in archival work, and lead to greater efficiency among archival workers and the passage of better laws in the various states for the care of all public records.

The present report is the fifth report of the committee. The first report was presented at the meeting of the Association held at Pasadena in 1911. This report was printed as a part of the proceedings of that meeting, and gives valuable information. The second report, presented at the Ottawa meeting in 1912, was, unfortunately, lost. The third report, consisting of a record for two years instead of one—a record for the year for which the report had been lost as well as the record for the year of the date of the report—was submitted at the 1913 meeting of the Association, held at Kaaterskill. This report, because of several unfortunate circumstances, has not yet been printed, but the members of the Public Archives committee understand that there is still a possibility of its publication, and they beg leave to express the hope that this may be true. To a greater degree even than is usually the case, the value of these reports is cumulative. Made up, as they are, of information furnished by archival workers in the different states, the reports are marred from year to year by failure of one correspondent one year and another possibly the following year to reply to the circular letter annually sent out by your committee asking for this information. Hence if a reader wishes to

know something of the condition of archival work in any special state, it would be well for him to have at hand a full set of these reports, for a gap in one report may be filled out in another. The report for 1913 ought, accordingly, still to be published if this can be done.

The 1914 report, delivered at the meeting held in Washington last year, was promptly printed, and copies of it were sent to all the state librarians or secretaries of state, other than those who are members of this Association, when the circular letter was sent out some weeks ago asking for information for the present report. The effect of this is to be seen in the increased number of replies received the present year to the circular letter, and also probably in their higher average value. It is suggested that the Association, if the present report is to be printed and if the work of the Public Archives committee is to be continued—and your present committee recommends that both of these things be done—provide for similar use by the chairman of the committee for the coming year of at least forty copies of the present report. This year the expense has been very cheerfully borne by the chairman of the committee.

As heretofore, detailed information is given under the names of the states and territories arranged alphabetically.

Alabama—The report which follows, discusses briefly the archives situation in Alabama, and was prepared by Dr. Thomas M. Owen, director of the Alabama State Department of Archives and History:

"During the year 1914-15, work in the archives has been directed to filling in gaps, or in the location of missing volumes and files, the verification of arrangement and classification, the labeling and marking of all groups, and the revision of the check lists.

"The period covered by the archives dates from 1818. The collection embraces hundreds of bound volumes and hundreds of document files and letter files. (1) Executive offices, departments, commissions, bureaus, and boards; (2) the judiciary de-

partment; (3) the legislative department; (4) constitutional conventions; (5) state institutions; (6) special commissions; (7) counties; and (8) municipalities, are all represented. It can be seen, therefore, that the whole archives field is covered. Manifestly, all of the sections represented in the foregoing are not complete. No special effort has been put forth to centralize state, institutional, county, and municipal records, and it would hardly be desirable that this should be done. However, the very early records in each of these three groups have been sought, and with success.

"The various departments have sympathetically co-operated in the plans of this department, and a systematic effort has been made by them to place in our custody *everything not in current use* by them. Through the carelessness of officials and custodians in the past, some volumes and files have been lost or mislaid, but Alabama has suffered probably less in this respect than many other states.

"Attention is again called to the plan of arrangement which obtains with reference to the archives. Quoting from the report of 1913-1914, 'All records are kept as nearly as possible in the same order or classification as obtained in the offices of origin. We have carefully avoided any break-up of classes or groups and the adoption of any arbitrary arrangement. In this way confusion has been avoided, and both officials and the public find everything in practically the same condition as when on file in the offices themselves.' The decision to handle in this way the collections coming into the department was reached almost immediately after its organization in 1901. It appeared to be the logical course, and subsequent discussion and investigation have justified the adoption of the plan. It is gratifying to note that in all recent discussion of archives arrangement, classification, etc., practically the unanimous decision has been that the original order should be maintained. This is notably true in the larger collections.

"It is believed that the entire collection of archives will be sufficiently organized

and listed to justify the publication of a catalog during the year.

"It may be proper to state that the Alabama legislature of this year, which will have an adjourned session beginning July 13, 1915, will be asked to enlarge the duties of the department, whereby it will be given the authority to standardize all public records, whether state, institutional, county, or municipal, to prescribe standard papers, inks, typewriter ribbons, ink pads, etc., to prescribe regulations for vaults and safes, and to direct the restoration and repair of records."

Alaska—The public records of the territory of Alaska are still, naturally, in the offices of their origin, as they are in most of the states of the American Union. Alaska has, however, taken a possible first step toward a later centralization of her records in the creation of her Historical Library and Museum. The Honorable Charles E. Davidson, secretary of Alaska, writes, under date of March 24, 1915: "The collection of books, maps, pamphlets, and ethnological and other objects, the property of the library and museum, is not fully available for public use for the reason that no suitable public building has been provided in which they may be appropriately shelved or displayed."

Arizona—The first two volumes of the "History of Arizona," prepared by the Arizona historian, will be very shortly ready for distribution. These bring the history down from the time of the Spanish occupation to 1863, when the territory of Arizona was organized. Other volumes are in course of preparation. (Information furnished by Mr. Thomas Edwin Farish, Arizona historian, May 11.)

Arkansas—Both houses of the General Assembly of 1915 (which adjourned early in April) appropriated to the use of the Arkansas History Commission such an amount as would enable it to carry forward with increased energy the varied phases of its work, but the governor of Arkansas cut the appropriation down to the amount allowed at the biennial session of the General Assembly held two years

ago. Though much disappointed, the friends of the commission are not utterly cast down, and they will renew the fight for an increased appropriation at the next meeting. (Information received from Mr. Dallas T. Herndon, secretary of the Arkansas History Commission, April 9.)

California—The state archives of California—such of them as, according to Chapter 289 of the Statutes of 1889, have been transferred to the custodianship of the keeper of the archives—are contained in four rooms in the basement of the capitol, two of which are fireproof (one with wooden furnishings and one with metal) and the other two of which are not fireproof, and a brick vault on the first floor, a part of the quarters of the secretary of state. All these rooms are crowded to such an extent as to prevent the proper indexing of their contents. In fact, many of the records are in boxes, because there is no shelf space for them.

The records are reported to be in good condition. (Statement received from Mr. Edward L. Head, keeper of the archives, April 15.) (Under the provisions of Chapter 354 of the 1915 Statutes the sum of thirty-five hundred dollars is appropriated for the purchase and installation of necessary office equipment for filing and preservation of state documents in the state archives.)

Colorado—No information.

Connecticut—Mr. George S. Godard, state librarian, under date of May 21, writes as follows:

"The past year has been one of substantial progress in the archives department of the Connecticut state library. As was stated in my report of last year, the work may be divided into two parts, work within the state library building, under the immediate direction of the state librarian, and work outside, throughout the 168 towns of the state, under the direction of the examiner of public records, who is a deputy of the state librarian.

WORK WITHIN THE LIBRARY

"As to the work within the state library,

our work of indexing the official legislative archives for the period from about 1620 to 1789 continues. We are now in the midst of the papers relating to the American Revolution. Effort is made to include in these indices every subject considered and every individual and place mentioned, special attention being given to autographs and seals.

"Many official and semi-official papers, for many years in the hands of private parties, who have held them almost sacred, are being presented to the library, where they are being arranged, calendared, indexed, and in some cases bound in volumes of convenient size as a special collection to bear the name of the donor.

"Under the provisions of Chapter 175 of the Public Acts of 1909, 42 of the 113 probate districts in Connecticut have already deposited in the state library the original files in their custody; other districts have signified their intention to deposit theirs. Of the 42 districts deposited, the papers from 36 of these districts, numbering about 350,000 manuscripts relating to about 70,000 different estates probated in these districts between 1675 and 1912, have been sorted by estates, repaired where necessary, arranged, placed in document files in our probate records vault, and are now easily accessible.

"The State Board of Civil Engineers, created by our General Assembly in 1913 to have supervision over all dams in the state, has arranged to keep its official maps and records in the state library. A special filing cabinet for these maps and papers has been provided. We have also installed a complete and modern metal equipment in the vault of our supreme court justices.

WORK OUTSIDE THE LIBRARY

"As to the work under direction of our examiner of public records, he has been in frequent conference with public officials in various sections of the state, where new vaults or safes are being installed or newly equipped. Many volumes of records, badly worn, have under his immediate

direction and supervision been repaired, rebound, properly labeled, and returned to their official custodians. He is always welcomed by the public officials of the state.

"As directed by the General Assembly of 1913, he has had tested the 40 different brands of ink and typewriter ribbons found in use in the several record offices of Connecticut, and after a most thorough and impartial test has recommended the four inks which stood highest. The methods of testing and the results of same are quite fully set forth in the 1914 report of the examiner of public records, which can be had upon request.

"Under his immediate direction, as a private citizen much interested in the history of the families of Connecticut, he has had made at his own expense, manuscript copies of the vital records down to 1850 of nearly two-thirds of the towns of the state. Under his direction those vital records relating to Bolton and Vernon have been published by the Connecticut Historical society; those relating to Norwich have been published in two volumes by the Connecticut Society of Colonial Wars; those relating to the ancient town of Woodstock have been published by the Case, Lockwood & Brainard Co. of Hartford; and those relating to New Haven are now being published by the Connecticut Society of Founders and Patriots of America.

NEW LEGISLATION

"Our 1915 General Assembly, which adjourned on May 18th, has provided for the following:

1. Making indices to land records in our 168 towns, where no such workable and up-to-date index now exists. This work is to be done under our examiner of public records.

2. All books for public records which shall be made hereafter must be made from 'a standard, mill brand paper, with date water marked, approved by the examiner of public records.'

3. A special appropriation of \$1,000 towards copying Revolutionary War records

in various departments at Washington, which are needed to complete the files now in our state library. This appropriation was made at the request of the Connecticut Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, through a special committee of ladies, appointed for that purpose.

4. Increasing our regular appropriation for special archives work from \$5,500 to \$6,500.

MISCELLANEOUS

"I cannot close this brief epitome of our activities in archives work without calling attention to the splendid work which is being done by the Connecticut Society of Colonial Dames, in compiling manuscript histories and descriptions of early Connecticut homes. Of these histories, 212 have already been presented to the library and substantially bound.

"Through the special interest and efforts of present and former town officials and their families, our state library is now in possession of commendably complete sets of the annual financial reports of the several towns of the state.

Our new state library and supreme court building, with its convenient arrangement and equipment, is being appreciated."

Delaware—Volumes four and five of the "Delaware Archives" have been prepared, and contract for their publication has been entered into. They contain the Delaware muster rolls and pay rolls for the War of 1812. Many of these original rolls, though they undoubtedly belong to the state of Delaware, were found among the files of the War Department, at Washington. They have been copied for inclusion in the two volumes of "Delaware Archives" referred to above, but the hope is entertained by the authorities of the Public Archives Commission of Delaware that the originals may be returned to the state. Work on Vol. 3 of the Delaware Archives, which will contain Revolutionary War material discovered since the publication of Vols. 1 and 2, is now under way.

The commission is also engaged in col-

lecting, arranging, and binding into volumes the marriage bonds scattered throughout the state. More than 11,000, bearing dates from 1742 to 1850, have been bound into volumes, which are now being indexed. (Information obtained from the annual report of the Public Archives Commission transmitted by the secretary of state to the General Assembly of Delaware on February 4, 1915, and from a letter of Mr. Walter G. Tatnall, archivist, dated April 15.)

Florida—Florida is one of the few states of the Union which has no general state library, but this lack stands in a fair way of being supplied by the General Assembly of Florida, now in session. A bill creating a general library has passed the senate and will, it is hoped, pass the lower house. When the library becomes an actuality, the older archives will probably in course of time be transferred to it.

(A letter of Mr. H. Clay Crawford, secretary of state, dated May 11, gives the information in reference to the bill for the creation of the library, and further states that the departmental archives of Florida are under the care of the several departments. On July 13, 1915, Mr. Crawford reports that the library bill failed to become a law.)

Georgia—During the year the compiler of state records has issued Volumes 22 and 23 of the "Colonial Records of Georgia," containing papers and correspondence of the years 1737-1739 and 1740-1742, respectively. Three continuing volumes are now ready for the printer. There has also been compiled a roster of the membership and of the officers of the General Assembly of Georgia from the earliest days of statehood.

The roster commission, which is engaged in researches connected with the war between the states, has nearly completed work on sixty-six regiments of Georgia infantry. One hundred thousand names have been put on cards, and these arranged in alphabetical order preparatory to publication at some future time.

(Data furnished by Mrs. M. B. Cobb, state librarian, in a letter dated March 3.)

Hawaii—No information for the present year.

Idaho—Under date of May 11, Mr. George R. Barker, secretary of state, writes as follows: "Our state has no central depository for the purpose of transferring certain records not consulted frequently. The records of each state department have been kept in that department, and there has never been an effort made to concentrate all such records in one central depository."

Illinois—"There is nothing new to report for the state since last year, although it is possible that the present legislature may pass some laws in regard to the control of local archives. The report on the survey of local archives concerning which a statement was made last year has now been completed and is in the press. Some time during the summer the volume will be ready for distribution by the Illinois Historical Library." (Statement furnished by Dr. C. W. Alvord, Illinois State Historical library. The laws referred to by Dr. Alvord seem not to have been passed.)

Indiana—The Department of Indiana History and Archives is one of the departments of the Indiana state library. The law creating this department was approved March 6, 1913, and reads as follows:

"The department of Indiana history and archives shall have the following objects and purposes:

1. The care and custody of official archives which come into possession of the state library; the collection of materials bearing upon the history of the state; the encouragement of historical work and research.

2. The examination and classification of documents and records not of present-day use to their respective departments.

3. Co-operation with any of the educational institutions of the state in any manner approved by the state librarian, with the consent of the library board.

Any state, county or other official is hereby authorized and empowered, at his

discretion, to turn over to the state library, for permanent preservation by the department of Indiana history and archives, any books, records, documents, original papers, newspaper files and printed books and material, not in current use in his office."

Mr. Harlow Lindley, director of the department, writes, under date of March 29, that because of the lack of space it has not been possible to do much with the archives part of the work, and that therefore the state history part has been accentuated. The first report of the department, published on pp. 12-15 of the "Report of the Indiana State Library" for the two years ending September 30, 1914, shows that a great deal of valuable historical work is being done.

Iowa—Under date of May 8, Miss Ethel B. Virtue, archivist in the cataloging and research department of the Public Archives of Iowa, writes as follows:

"The indexing of the archives material has gone steadily on during the past year, and the inventory of the entire collection is now nearing completion. Over 7,000 boxes and bound volumes of manuscript material have been checked through and cataloged in the manner described in last year's report.

"A more detailed index of the papers of the territorial assemblies of Iowa is well under way. The papers have been carefully identified, and endorsed where proper endorsement was lacking, and this occurred frequently. The bills, joint resolutions, and memorials are ready to be listed by number, title, and author, while the other papers will be arranged in chronological order, and the journal of each session will then serve as an index.

"A permanent card record of all persons using archives material has also been started during the year. The card used provides for the registration of applicant's name and address, date and purpose of inquiry, and manuscripts called for and furnished. The following brief summary of one hundred and thirty-three cards shows the varied character of the inquiries which this department is called upon to answer.

Eighty-one inquiries came from the various state offices, fifty-eight from the board of health, three from the governor, one each from the secretary and the treasurer of state, seven from the auditor of state, one from the attorney general, three from the executive council, one from the law library, two from the insurance department, two from the board of education, one from the railroad commission, and one from the board of control of state institutions.

"Of the remaining inquiries, eighteen have been of a purely historical character, such as requests for information from persons making historical research with a view to publication of books, theses, and articles for periodicals. Legal requests have numbered thirteen, and cover a variety of claims from pension claims to bank controversies and settlement of land titles. Business interests have consulted the department on thirteen different occasions, the last request coming from a stone quarry wishing to know the test of its product made at the time of the erection of the present capitol. Eight miscellaneous requests complete the total."

Kansas—Mr. William E. Connelly, secretary of the Kansas State Historical Society, writes, under date of May 7: "The collections of the Kansas State Historical Society were moved into the Memorial Building in the months of June, July and August of last year. We are now beginning to arrange them in their proper order and proper classification. Our help is limited, and this work will require several years. The extent of these collections will be seen from the following table:

Volumes of books.....	42,931
Volumes of newspapers and magazines	44,527
Pamphlets	149,979
Archives	149,851
Manuscripts	44,628
Pictures	9,127
Maps, atlases and charts.....	7,616
Relics, coins, scrip, etc.....	9,809

The legislature last winter made an appropriation of \$40,000 to purchase shelving and other fixtures for the Memorial Building. The building has cost to date nearly

\$500,000. The historical society occupies about one-fourth of the building."

Kentucky—Mr. Frank K. Kavanaugh, state librarian, reports, in a letter dated May 7, progress along the lines described in his report last year. His letter ends: "The auditor and sinking fund commission have employed service, upon my recommendation, in assorting and labeling old vouchers and warrants of the land and auditor's office in the old building [that is, old capitol], and precautions are taken in every way to preserve intact our records of state."

Louisiana—Mr. W. F. Millsaps, secretary of state, writes, under date of May 8: "Acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant, you are advised that the public papers which have come into being in the work of the various state departments of the government of Louisiana have not been transferred to a central depository, but are still under the control of the departments of their origin. The only records under the control of this department consist of acts of the General Assembly as far back as 1812, and copies of charters or articles of incorporation as far back as 1898, which are readily accessible to persons seeking information of that character. I am unable to advise you as to the accessibility of the records of the other departments."

Maine—No report.

Maryland—Under date of May 8, Mrs. Sallie Webster Dorsey, state librarian, writes: "Owing to congestion in the law and miscellaneous departments of the Maryland State library, an entire floor of steel casings, containing shelving, has been installed in the library. During the summer a thorough re-organization will take place, and a general shifting of books will be made, so as to relieve the congestion and better facilitate the general work of the library.

The 34th volume of the 'Archives of Maryland' has been received during the year."

Massachusetts—Under date of March 29, Mr. Albert P. Langtry, secretary of the

commonwealth of Massachusetts, writes:

"There has been no change in the number of clerks employed in the equipment of the archives division since the statement last furnished by this office.

"A card index, with complete cross references, has been made of the maps and plans collection, which comprises plans of all grants to individuals; townships and tracts granted and sold in Massachusetts and Maine between 1650 and 1853; the official town plans filed in 1794 and 1830; and those that accompanied enactments relating to incorporation or division of towns.

"A card index to the valuable manuscript collection is next to be undertaken, which will supersede the chronological catalog with descriptive titles that has been in use for many years.

"The State House Commission has been requested to allot better and more commodious quarters for the archives division in the new wing of the state house now in process of erection."

Michigan—Mr. Charles Moore, secretary and editor of the Michigan Historical Commission, sent, with a letter bearing date March 16, a copy of the second annual report of the Michigan Historical Commission. This report describes the activities of the commission on the historical side, these being numerous and important, including the publication of the "Michigan Pioneer and Historical Collections"—vol. 39 of which is now in press. So far as archival work is concerned, it sets forth the powers of the commission with reference to the public records, both state and local (see last year's report of this committee), and shows that the commission has been so far unable to assume these powers owing to the lack of space in its quarters for the accommodation of such archives as might be removed from the places of their origin. In this connection, the report makes a strong plea for the erection in Lansing of a special building for the care of the archives.

Minnesota—Early in November, 1914, Dr. Solon J. Buck was elected superin-

tendent of the Minnesota Historical Society, and shortly thereafter he made an arrangement with the Public Archives Commission of the American Historical Society, of which commission he is also a member, whereby the two bodies should "co-operate in securing the preparation of a report upon and inventory of the Minnesota state archives." The assistance of Mr. Herbert A. Kellar, instructor in history in the University of Minnesota, has been secured to carry out this work, in the prosecution of which good progress has been made. A bill was introduced in the Minnesota legislature at its 1915 meeting to establish the Minnesota Historical Society as a state department of archives and history, but the bill was not pushed by its friends, who thought the time rather inopportune owing to the fact that another bill in which the members of the society were even more greatly interested had also been introduced, and accordingly it failed of passage. It will, however, be introduced again at the next meeting of the legislature, when it will probably become a law. The other bill passed. It provides for the erection of a building "for and adapted to the use of the Minnesota Historical Society, and for the care, preservation, and protection of the state archives, provided that any part of the said building not in use or actually needed for the purposes of the society may be used for other state departments under the direction of the governor." (Information received from Dr. Solon J. Buck, superintendent of the Minnesota Historical Society, in letters dated March 12 and May 11.)

Mississippi—No information received.

Missouri—Mr. A. J. Menteer, assistant librarian of the Missouri state library, writes under date of May 7, that all the public papers of the various departments of the state not destroyed at the burning of the capitol some years ago are in the offices of their origin, and that no attempt has ever been made to bring them together in one place.

Montana—Mr. W. Y. Pemberton, libra-

rian of the State Historical and Miscellaneous library, writes, under date of March 19, that there is nothing to add to the report made last year.

Nebraska—Mr. Clarence S. Paine, secretary of the State Historical Society, writes, under date of May 20:

"The situation with reference to the public archives of Nebraska remains unchanged.

"There can be no material improvement until the State Historical Society, which is charged with the care of these archives, has a place in which to care for them, and a law which will make it mandatory on public officials to turn over such archives to the society, instead of leaving it optional with the officials, as at present.

"The society has a building started, but there is no hope of obtaining funds to continue the work upon the building of the historical society before the session of the next legislature in 1916-17."

Nevada—Mr. George Brodigan, secretary of state, writes, under date of May 18: "As to the archives of this state, permit me to say that the original records are on file and are kept in the offices wherein they originate, and that they have never been transferred to a central depository.

The original records relating to the adoption of the constitution, the territorial and state legislative enactments, and all records pertaining to the legislature are kept in this office, as are all records of commissions, appointments, etc., contracts and deeds in which the state is a party."

New Hampshire—Mr. Arthur C. Chase, state librarian, writes that Vol. 3 of the "Province Laws" has been issued, the period covered being 1745-1774.

New Jersey—The law of 1913 creating the Department of Public Records and Archives was repealed by the legislature of 1914. The department, accordingly, went out of existence. The effort made to have the legislature of 1915 revive the department did not succeed.

Vol. 4 of the second series of the "New Jersey Archives" was issued under the editorship of a committee of the New

Jersey Historical Society. (Information furnished by Mr. John P. Dullard, state librarian, in a letter dated May 8.)

New Mexico—Mr. Antonio Lucero, secretary of state, writes, under date of May 11:

"Some years ago the state of New Mexico was induced to loan its most valuable archives to the national library at Washington, and up to the present writing we have been unable to recover them.

"I understand that they have been arranged and printed and are in very good shape, but they have not yet been returned to the care of this state."

New York—Mr. Peter Nelson, assistant archivist in the New York State library, writes as follows, under date of April 21:

"There is no change to report as to the general archives situation in this state so far as state records are concerned. A few records have been transferred to the state library from the conservation department and the office of the secretary of state, and pending the reorganization of the work, the records of certain discontinued departments of the state government are in the custody of the library, though not transferred to its quarters. A number of the older records of the city of Albany and of the county of Albany have been entrusted to the library for safe-keeping, subject to the right of withdrawal after the completion of the new county building if it shall seem desirable. The older town records of Hartsville, Steuben County, and Altamont, Franklin County, have been sent to the division of public records for preservation in the education building.

"The chief of the public records division reports that approximately a half million dollars has been expended, or engaged for expenditure, within the past year by the counties, cities, towns, and villages of the state, to meet the requirements of the public records law, made up of items varying from \$150 for the purchase of a safe in a small town or village to the considerable amount of \$50,000 for the fire-proofing of county record rooms in a county seat. The conditions in the counties and

cities generally are reported as good and steadily improving. Safes for the protection of records have been installed in 138 towns and 22 villages, vaults in six towns and four villages, and both safes and vaults in two towns, a total of 172 towns and villages so provided.

"Difficulty has arisen in the administration of the public records law from the fact that many of the towns are poor and sparsely settled and have no town hall; the records are therefore kept in the home of the town clerk, and a five-inch wall safe of standard make, weighing 2,000 to 3,000 pounds, would endanger the house as well as cause considerable trouble whenever the election of a new town clerk made its removal necessary. This situation has led to the careful consideration of cabinet-safes, or safe-cabinets, thin walled safety containers with double sheet-steel sides, separated three to four inches and insulated with cellular asbestos and one or more air-spaces between the steel sheathings. The advantages are that these containers are much cheaper than a standard safe, more roomy, and only about one-quarter as heavy. To determine the value of one of these devices, the chief of the public records division, the state examiner of records of Connecticut, and representatives of the bureau of standardization of supplies of New York City, the state fire marshal's department, and the state department of labor witnessed a test for the "safe-cabinet" in the works of its manufacturers, the Safe-Cabinet Company, at Marietta, Ohio, last October. This test was entirely satisfactory to the committee and has led to the approval of the "safe-cabinet," and the products, similarly constructed, of any other manufacturer which shall have received the approval of the national board of fire underwriters' laboratories, for the safeguarding of the public records of this state in such situations as are mentioned above, subject in all cases to the approval of the chief of the division of public records. Another cabinet of construction similar to that of the "safe-cabinet" is the "amco" model of the art metal safe, made

by the Art Metal Construction Company, of Jamestown, N. Y. The "amco" has been tested and passed by the underwriters' laboratories and is now under consideration by the public records division."

North Carolina—From the fifth biennial report of the North Carolina Historical Commission, covering the period from December 1, 1912, to November 30, 1914, a copy of which was sent the chairman of this committee on March 10, by Mr. R. D. W. Connor, secretary of the commission, it is learned that the classification and arrangement of the great mass of public archives in the custody of the commission is considered the commission's most pressing work at present, but that the force of assistants available for the work is so small that it has not been pushed so energetically as has some of the other work of the commission. However, a beginning has been made, the correspondence of the governors since the adoption of the Constitution of 1776 having received first attention. This collection has been classified, and a part of it—between 23,000 and 24,000 papers (estimated)—placed in 158 boxes.

North Dakota—Mr. I. A. Acker, legislative reference librarian, says in a letter dated May 10 that no change is to be noted in the condition of the archives of North Dakota the past year. In his opinion, a new capitol "will have to be constructed before the state records can be taken care of in a scientific and systematic manner."

Ohio—The archives of the state of Ohio are, in the opinion of Mr. C. B. Galbreath, state librarian, in a most unsatisfactory condition. Most of them are in the offices in which they belong, but many of them are in damp and sooty rooms in the basement of the capitol. Only the papers of comparatively recent years are readily accessible to students. An archives department is sadly needed, and Mr. Galbreath expects to begin soon the campaign for one where he left it in 1911 at the close of his former term of office as state librarian. (Statement from a letter written by Mr. Galbreath, May 19.)

Oklahoma—Oklahoma, is, happily, too youthful as yet to be troubled by her archives, or even, indeed, to know for certain that she has any—judging from the following letter received from an official of that state:

"I regret very much that I can give no information relative to archives of Oklahoma, nor can I refer you to any one that might be of some assistance to you."

Oregon—A letter from Miss Cornelia Marvin, state librarian, gives the information that no progress may be reported from Oregon so far as the care of archives is concerned.

Pennsylvania—The report of the state librarian, Mr. Thomas L. Montgomery, for the year ending December 1, 1914, has the following to say in reference to the Division of Public Records:

"In the Division of Public Records the Chester County Papers, in 23 volumes, have been completed, as also the Lancaster County Papers, in 34 volumes. Fourteen more volumes of the Provincial Papers have been indexed.

"The receipts from certificates amounted to \$284.60, and 1,106 letters on historical subjects have been received and answered."

The act of 1903 creating the Division of Public Records in the state library was amended by the General Assembly of the present year so as to provide for a "traveling archivist." The law reads: "One of the assistants appointed by the librarian shall be supervisor of public records. The supervisor of public records shall examine into the condition of the records, books, pamphlets, documents, manuscripts, archives, maps, and papers kept filed or recorded or hereafter to be filed or recorded in the several public offices of the counties, cities, and boroughs of the state. He shall recommend such action to be taken by the persons having the care and custody of public records as may be necessary to secure their safety and preservation, and he shall cause all laws relating to the public records to be enforced. He shall submit an annual report to the state

librarian, in which he shall present a detailed report upon the number and condition of the various public records in the custody and under the control of the several counties, cities, and boroughs of the state. This report shall be included by the state librarian in his annual report."

Philippine Islands—The following letter gives information that should have been included in the report of the committee for last year. The letter was not received, however, in fact, was not written—its date is August 15, 1914—till after the last meeting of the Association was held. It is signed by the second assistant executive secretary of the government of the Philippine Islands. The letter, with one or two omissions, reads:

"I have the honor, in reply to your letter of March 25th of the current year, to inform you that from July 1 to December 31, 1913, there were classified and duly arranged thirteen hundred and eighty records, tax rolls, books, and accounts of various branches of the departments of the late Spanish government in these islands denominated *Hacienda*, *Gobernación* and *Fomento*, . . . and thirty-four hundred and ninety-eight civil and criminal cases from the various courts of first instance and justice of the peace courts of this city and adjacent towns, with sundry powers of attorney, records of proceedings and declarations of births and deaths under the Spanish régime. . . .

"This work is done with the greatest care and attention to detail, in view of the state of confusion in which these documents were found when the United States government took charge of them, and can be done only when the work of which this office is in charge, such as the registration of articles of incorporation, trade-marks, copyrights, cattle brands, and notarial records, allows of it."

Porto Rico—Under date of March 19, Doctor Cayetano Coll y Toste, historian of Porto Rico, writes a letter in Spanish, of which the following is a translation:

"The secretary of the supreme court of Porto Rico, Mr. Pablo Berga, has sent me

the letter which you addressed to him asking for information relative to the archives of this island. I am going to give you the history: In Porto Rico, since the time of the Spanish sovereignty, there have been several archives. One archive is in the general government, another in the intendencia building, another in the supreme court, and each municipality in the 70 towns of the island has an archive. There are, besides, archives in the Catholic bishopric and in each of the parishes. At the time of the American military government, General George W. Davis being governor and I civil secretary, by virtue of general order No. 116, of August 12, 1899, through paragraph V, I assumed charge of the archives of the state (general government) and finances (treasury). I began to organize these archives, which were in a very bad state of preservation. They were kept in very damp places. Mr. Putnam, the librarian of the Library of Congress, sent me an official with a disinfectant, and a multitude of packages were disinfected. They were boxed and sent to Washington, to save them from total destruction. They remained there until civil government was established, and at the time of the first civil governor, Mr. Allen, the boxes were returned and delivered to Mr. Elliot, commissioner of the interior.

"Last year I was appointed historian of Porto Rico, and I have begun to publish, at my personal expense, the 'Historical Bulletin of Porto Rico,' of which work I sent to the Library of Congress two copies of the first volume, and I send you one copy, by this mail.

"I believe that the reforms that should be made are the following: That besides my being the historian of Porto Rico, I should be appointed director-general of all the archives of the island; that I should have an appropriate office, with four clerks; that I should take care of the local archives, so that they may not suffer from dampness, may be well ventilated and well housed; that the historical bulletin, which I publish today from my personal funds,

should be paid for from the insular treasury; that I should be allowed money for a trip every two years to the archives of the Indies in Seville, to collect whatever documents may exist there, in Simancas, and in Madrid, bearing on the history of Porto Rico."

Rhode Island—The following extracts are taken from the 18th annual report of the state record commissioner, Mr. Herbert O. Brigham—who is also state librarian—who sent a copy of the report to the chairman of the committee, with a letter, dated March 15, to the effect that little could be added to what was given in the report, which brought the account of the work down through the calendar year 1914:

"The compilation of Revolutionary records has continued during the entire year. A large portion of the work has been carried on in Washington, where, through the courtesy of the several departments, a vast amount of valuable material has been gleaned from the government files. During the past year there has been drawn off from the manuscript records of the War Department, Treasury Department, Pension Office, Auditor of the Interior Department, and Library of Congress, 17,114 entries concerning soldiers in the Rhode Island service. There remains to be completed 2,600 entries in the Pension Office and the War Department. . . .

"Visitations to the various record offices have been made from time to time and special inspections have been conducted whenever occasion required. Letters have been sent to the school committees of the various towns requesting information regarding fireproof receptacles, and as a direct result of this correspondence, safes have been purchased in several towns. . . .

"It is becoming more and more evident that the question of record preservation is considered to be of primary importance in our several cities and towns, and the commissioner acknowledges with great pleasure the deep interest shown by the town officials with whom he has conferred, and appreciates the public commendation

upon the attempts to safeguard the priceless records in the cities and towns in our state."

South Carolina—The report of the Historical Commission of South Carolina to the General Assembly of South Carolina at the regular session of 1915, a copy of which was sent the chairman of this committee in May, without additional information or comment of any kind, by Mr. A. S. Salley, jr., secretary of the commission, shows very good work being done with an inadequate appropriation. The commission is continuing the compilation of the records of the South Carolina troops in the Southern armies in the War between the States and the collection and publication of other valuable South Carolina records. As an illustration of the carelessness characterizing the treatment of archives in South Carolina in the past—and similar carelessness has no doubt prevailed in many of the other states of the Union—the following paragraph is copied from the report:

"On March 16, 1914, Dr. J. W. Babcock, then about to retire from the state hospital for the insane, turned over to me a number of valuable manuscript records which he had at various times in the past rescued from piles of trash which were being removed from the state house. This trash had been deposited on the property of the state hospital, and the selections of the valuable papers contained therein had been made by Dr. George Manly under the direction of Dr. Babcock."

South Dakota—Mr. Doane Robinson, secretary and superintendent of the Department of History, writes, under date of May 13:

"The territorial archives of Dakota were badly kept, and many of the most important papers have been lost. Such as were preserved were divided between the states of North Dakota and South Dakota at statehood and are preserved in the respective offices of the two states. Everything especially affecting the South Dakota region is presumed to be here.

"The state archives of South Dakota are

still preserved in the respective offices. Most, if not all, of the material is accessible. We occupied our new fireproof capitol July 1, 1910, and a reasonable amount of vault room, with first-class steel filing devices and shelving, was provided each department, in which the archives pertaining to that department are kept. . . . Our dream is a separate building to house this department, with facilities for caring for the archives."

Tennessee—No information.

Texas—Under date of May 20, Mrs. Elizabeth West, who is at present the librarian of the Carnegie library of San Antonio, Texas, but who till some time in February last was the archivist in the Texas state library, sends a report of the archival work under her charge up to the time of her change of position. This report shows that a compilation of the military-service record of Texas from 1836 through the Spanish-American War has been begun; that the transfer of material from the comptroller's department has been continued; that a great deal of valuable material has also been transferred from the office of the adjutant-general; and that many transcripts of original papers in the Archivo Nacional de Cuba, Havana, the Archivo General de Indias, Seville, and the New Mexican archives, at present in the Library of Congress, have been secured. In reference to work on the Nacogdoches archives the following very interesting information is given:

"The calendar of the Nacogdoches archives has been completed to September 17, 1817. The calendar entries are typed in triplicate on 5¼x8-inch slips of bond paper, which are arranged in strict chronological order and numbered. An alphabetical index has been prepared of all names and subjects noted in the part of the calendar so far complete. A card is written for each name and subject when it first occurs, bearing the number of the corresponding slip, and immediately filed in its exact alphabetical position; when the same name or subject is met again, the number of its corresponding slip is

merely added to the card already filed. This saving of time and energy by eliminating the rewriting of names and by keeping the index always in proper order and at even pace with the calendar has been made possible through the installation of an index visible system. This system was also used to advantage in the archivist's research work in the Archivo Nacional de Cuba in June and July, 1914."

United States. Library of Congress—Dr. Gaillard Hunt, chief of the manuscripts division of the Library of Congress, writes, under date of March 11:

"I have nothing additional to report. The year has been so full of history-making that the government has been unable to devote attention to the record of history."

Utah—No information.

Vermont—No information.

Virginia—During the year an additional volume of the "Journals of the House of Burgesses" has been issued, and work on the last volume of the series is now under way.

The erection of new book stacks, for which provision was made by the General Assembly of 1914, has enabled us to transfer from the archives room a large number of bound periodicals, thus permitting a rearrangement of the boxes of manuscripts. Since the first of January last, when Mr. Morgan P. Robinson succeeded Dr. H. J. Eckenrode as archivist, Dr. Eckenrode having resigned his position in the Virginia State library last September to become a member of the faculty of Richmond College, this rearrangement has been completed, and there has been a general overhauling of the archives room. In addition, a systematic flat-filing of all the documents in the archives room has been begun. It is hoped that a sufficient amount of space may be found in the archives room, when this flat-filing is completed, to permit the transfer to that room of the large number of manuscripts (between 650,000 and 700,000 pieces) which were turned over to the library by the state auditor about a year and a half ago, and

which have since that time been deposited in the stack room.

Washington—Mr. J. M. Hitt, state librarian, writes, under date of March 23:

"This state has a very good archives law, but unfortunately the state library, which is designated by the law as the depository of archives, has never been able to furnish suitable quarters for the collection of such valuable material as this, and consequently has never been given the funds necessary by the legislature to provide for placing and calendaring the matter. Hence the commission has done nothing to officially inaugurate the system in this state. However, the writer has received and is housing many sets of files from the offices of the governor, the treasurer, the auditor, and land office to relieve their congestion. These files are indexed carefully, but no effort is made to get files of other offices, for lack of room. Much good work has been done in the way of placing in good shape uncurrent material while still remaining in the hands of the departments where they still have room, so that much more archival work has been done in this state than would appear from the work of this library as indicated above. The state is comparatively young, and the actual need is not so great as it will soon be—by which time we will certainly have provided rooms for the collection and its proper treatment.

"Washington appreciates the scope of the work and will get at it as soon as circumstances will permit, which time does not now seem far distant."

West Virginia—No information.

Wisconsin—Dr. M. M. Quaife, superintendent of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, writes, under date of March 12:

"During the past year an additional room of the library building has been provided for the use of the manuscripts division. With this expansion it is expected that the space requirements in this division will be accommodated for a period of many years to come. The more important additions to the manuscripts collections during the year consist: first, of the

Civil War records from the governor's office—about 15,000 letters and papers which have now been turned over to the Historical Society; second, of the business and private papers of the late Judge E. W. Keyes from 1850 down to 1910, covering almost the entire period of Wisconsin's statehood.

"In addition to the foregoing, the society has received during the year a number of other private collections of documents of less size and importance. It has in prospect at the present time the acquisition of two important collections of private papers of former Wisconsin citizens. The society is also carrying out a somewhat extensive search of the government archives at Washington for material pertaining to Wisconsin, which may be deemed worthy of having photostatic copies made to add to the manuscripts division of the library. The execution of this work will require several months' time and will, it is believed, result in the securing of copies of a number of thousand early Wisconsin documents. The search is being conducted chiefly in the House and Senate files, the Department of State, the Indian Office, and the Land Office."

Wyoming—Miss Frances A. Davis, state librarian, writes, under date of April 15:

"Nothing worthy of note, I regret to state, has occurred in relation to the public archives of the state since the last report. We anticipate having a new library building within two and a half years, and it will then be possible to keep the archives in a more systematic manner."

Chairman BRIGHAM: The next subject upon the program is the report of the Committee on co-operation between legislative reference departments, by John A. Lapp, director Indiana Bureau of legislative information. As Mr. Lapp is not here, what is your pleasure?

Secretary DODGE: I have received no response from Mr. Lapp.

[The following letter was received after adjournment:]

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CO- OPERATION BETWEEN LEGIS- LATIVE REFERENCE DEPARTMENTS

Indianapolis, Ind., June 4, 1915. On behalf of the Committee on co-operation among legislative reference bureaus and departments, I beg to report to the State Libraries Association that progress has been made through the establishment of the Public Affairs Information Service on a sound basis in connection with the H. W. Wilson Company at White Plains, and we urge the cordial support of all state libraries and legislative reference bureaus, both in direct support and in its co-operative features. Especially do we urge the co-operators to send copies of everything from their vicinity which they may deem to be of interest to the rest of the subscribers. We urge, further, that all special researches undertaken or reported upon be reported to the service at White Plains with typewritten copies of anything which is not published.

JOHN A. LAPP.

RECESS

Upon motion, duly made and seconded, a recess of ten minutes was taken to enable the committees to prepare their reports.

RECONVENED

Chairman BRIGHAM: We will hear the report of the Auditing committee, Mr. Lien, chairman.

REPORT OF AUDITING COMMITTEE

The books and accounts of the secretary-treasurer have been audited and the balance found to be correct, as follows:

Certificate of deposit in the Farmers and Mechanics Savings Bank of Sacramento, dated October 14, 1914	\$203.00
Cash in same bank as per bank book balance	199.56

Cash on hand..... 20.00

Total\$422.56

E. J. LIEN,
E. L. WHITNEY,
Auditing Committee.

Berkeley, Cal., June 8, 1915.

Chairman BRIGHAM: If there is no objection, the report will be received and placed on file.

The Committee on resolutions will now make its report.

REPORT OF RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE

Mr. SMALL: The Committee has two resolutions which it wishes to present to the Association.

RESOLVED, That the thanks of this Association be given to Professor Ellwood P. Cubberley, of the Leland Stanford Junior University, for his interesting and instructive address before the joint session.

RESOLVED, That to Mr. Gillis, our president, we express our hearty good wishes and hope for a speedy recovery to health. We regret very much that he has not been able to be with us in the deliberations of this convention.

I move the adoption of the resolutions.

The motion was seconded and unanimously carried.

Chairman BRIGHAM: I am sure, also, that we feel very much indebted to our secretary for the extra work that has been forced upon him by the situation. There is no need of a formal resolution, but I am sure I voice the thanks of every member present, Mr. Secretary.

Mr. SMALL: In order to bring it before the meeting, I move that this Association extend a vote of thanks to the secretary-treasurer for his efforts in its behalf.

The motion was seconded and agreed to.

Chairman BRIGHAM: Is there any further business to be transacted?

Secretary DODGE: I might report the receipt of one or two letters. One from the New Orleans public library, saying that that library, the mayor of the city,

and the New Orleans association of commerce, all join in extending an invitation to the A. L. A. to hold its 1916 convention in the city of New Orleans. (The secretary read the letter.)

The following letter from the state librarian of Ohio was received this morning:

Columbus, O., June 1, 1915.

Hon J. L. Gillis,
President N. A. S. L.,
Berkeley, Cal.

Dear Mr. Gillis: I sincerely regret that I can not be with you at this annual meeting of the N. A. S. L. My regret is emphasized by the thought that it was on the Pacific coast in 1911 that your association took action against my decapitation for "political expediency." I know that there was nothing personal in the action taken at that time. For this reason I am all the more grateful, and only duties here of the most pressing character prevent me from crossing the continent to express the gratitude I feel.

I rejoice to be in the library work once more, in good health and highly resolved to give the best that is in me to the service of the state. The experiences of recent years have but strengthened my faith in the ideals of our profession. We must wage a militant campaign for those ideals until we have exorcised from the library service of this country and utterly destroyed the demon of spoils and politics.

I hope soon to be with the N. A. S. L. once more. Kindly convey to the faithful my cordial greetings and good wishes.

Sincerely yours,
C. B. GALBREATH.

Chairman BRIGHAM: Would it not be well, ladies and gentlemen, to send to Mr. Galbreath, as completing the story, our congratulations on his return to the service, and our best wishes, expressing the hope that he may be with us soon?

Mr. LIEN: In view of the action that this convention took at Pasadena, that would be very proper. I move that the secretary be instructed to prepare and forward to Mr. Galbreath a letter on behalf of this association.

The motion was seconded and agreed to.

The secretary called attention to the paper mentioned in his report containing a summary of county library work in the United States, and moved that it be read

by title and printed in the proceedings.
The motion was seconded and agreed to.

SUMMARY OF COUNTY LIBRARY WORK IN THE UNITED STATES

The following summary has been made after search of the laws of every state for any provision they might contain for carrying on county free library work. This material was tabulated under the heading "Law." Quotations from books, reports and magazines touching on county library work were collected, and tabulated under the heading "Operation." These compilations were then submitted to the library commissions or the state libraries of states reported to have county library provisions, with a request for verification and amplification.

This summary does not concern itself with individual town libraries which are in one place or another, reported as lending free to the county. Such an arrangement is more or less informal, and temporary. Only counties where formal or legal arrangements exist are included. If brief, the law is quoted; when lengthy, an outline covering points made by the law is given.

Alabama—Nothing found.

Arizona—Nothing found.

Arkansas—Nothing found.

California—Area 158,360 sq. mi.; pop. 2,377,549; counties 58. Law: California statutes 1911, Chap. 68.

I. Establishment by boards of supervisors, by resolution after two weeks' publication of intention. (Sec. 2.)

1. Headquarters at county seat.
2. Municipalities and districts maintaining libraries not included unless the board of municipal trustees or of district library trustees notifies the supervisors that the municipality or the district wishes to be a part.
3. Municipalities and districts maintaining libraries may contract with the county free library for service.

4. One county may contract with another county for library service.

5. County librarians must be certified by a board of library examiners, composed of state librarian, librarian of the public library of the city and county of San Francisco, and the librarian of the Los Angeles public library.

6. Boards of supervisors have power to make rules and regulations for conduct of library.

7. County librarian has power to select books and library equipment purchased, to recommend location of branches, persons to be employed and dismissed.

8. County librarian must attend annual conventions of county librarians, and take part; and make annual report to board of supervisors and state librarian.

9. Tax not to exceed one mill on the dollar must be levied for support of county free library. Municipalities and districts maintaining libraries are exempt unless they have become a part.

10. County law libraries, district school libraries, and teachers' libraries may contract for service.

11. County free library may be established by supervisors, by resolution, after two weeks' publication of intention.

II. Instead of establishing a separate county free library, boards of supervisors may contract with the board of library trustees of any incorporated city or town to provide county free library service. (Sec. 16.)

Operation: Thirty-one counties have established a county free library; twenty-four under section 2, and seven under section 16. For the carrying on of their work see "News Notes of California Libraries," latest issue.

Colorado—Nothing found.

Connecticut—Nothing found.

Delaware—Nothing found.

Florida—Nothing found.

Georgia—Nothing found.

Idaho—Nothing found.

Illinois—Area 56,650 sq. mi.; pop. 5,638,591; counties 102. Law: None found.

Dec. 7, 1914, the secretary of the Illinois Library Extension Commission wrote:

"We have no law providing for the county library and the only county library in existence in Illinois is that of the Warren county library at Monmouth, Illinois. This receives no tax support from the county, but different portions of it appropriate sums in order to obtain the privilege of using the library.

"The library was established and has been supported by the gifts of three people—W. P. Pressly, John D. Thompson and Mrs. Sarah B. Simmons—amounting to \$42,000."

Indiana—Area 36,350 sq. mi.; pop. 2,700,876; counties 92. Law:

I. Constitution of Indiana, 1816. Art. IX.

"Sec. 5. The General Assembly, at the time they lay off a new county, shall cause at least ten per cent. to be reserved out of the proceeds of the sale of town lots in the seat of justice of such county for the purpose of a public library for such county, and at the same session they shall incorporate a library company under such rules and regulations as will best secure its permanence and extend its benefits."

II. Annotated Indiana Statutes, Revision of 1914, Secs. 4857-4871, 4901, 4929-4941a. (Originally enacted December 17, 1816; revised and re-enacted 1852; and amended from time to time.)

1. County library to be established and provided for automatically with the establishment of a county seat.
2. 10% of net proceeds of the sale of all lots in town where county seat is, belonging to county, and 10% of all donations made to procure county seat to be reserved as county library fund.
3. Board of Commissioners may appropriate not less than \$20.00 nor

more than \$75.00 annually for purchase of books, etc.

4. Trustees, are ex-officio clerk, auditor and recorder; duties:

- 1) elect one of their number treasurer.
- 2) elect a librarian.
- 3) prepare a proper room.
- 4) make rules and regulations.

5. Every inhabitant, under security, shall be entitled to use of books.

6. County librarian shall:

- 1) keep track of books and fines.
- 2) make annual report to county commissioners.

7. If a public library is in operation at county seat, the trustees of county library shall deposit with public library all books, etc., to be used by all county residents.

8. Trustees of county library shall pay to town library not less than \$100.00 annually.

9. Property purchased with county money to be labeled to preserve identity.

10. Books, etc. to be returned to county library if public library ceases to exist.

11. Town must according to 1890 census have between 19,700 and 20,000 inhabitants.

Operation: "After the adoption of the Constitution, the first General Assembly of the State assembled November 4, 1816, and on December 17th that General Assembly enacted a law providing for the organization and incorporation of public library associations. These associations were in the nature of private corporations for the public benefit. This law, in its essential aspects, was re-enacted in 1852.

"At the same session of the General Assembly, on January 2nd, 1817, county libraries were authorized to be established in Pike, Daviess, Jennings and Sullivan Counties, with power to receive the county money derived from the sources designated by the Constitution. In 1831 the General Assembly, by a general act approved February 9th, authorized the incor-

poration of county libraries, and in addition to the 10 per cent. reserved from the sale of town lots, as provided in the Constitution, also provided in addition thereto that 10 per cent. of any bonus given for the location of the county seat should go to such library. This law was re-enacted February 17th, 1838. . . .

"The first act, providing for appropriation out of the public fund for libraries other than the State Library, was passed in 1852, the act being approved June 18th, 1852. This act provided that a sum not less than \$20 nor more than \$75 might be appropriated annually out of the county treasury for the maintenance of county libraries. . . .

"In 1899 the General Assembly enacted a law providing that whenever there is established in a city or town, being the county seat of the county, having a population according to the census of 1890 exceeding 19,700 and less than 20,000, in which there is or may be established a public library containing, for the use of the public, more than 3,000 volumes, the directors or trustees thereof on certain conditions, could turn the same over to the common council or board of trustees of such city or town and it became the duty of such common council or board of trustees to levy a tax of not less than four-tenths of a mill on the dollar for the maintenance of such library. Upon the dissolution of such library association the property of such library should revert to the city or town, and that wherever there was established at the county seat of any county having a population of 19,700 and not exceeding 20,000 according to the census of 1890, a public library opened on equal terms to all inhabitants of such county, the trustees of such county library should deposit said library with the trustees of such public library, which library should be opened to all the inhabitants of such county upon equal terms and the board of commissioners should thereafter appropriate and pay to the trustees of said library annually a sum not less than \$100." (Judge C. C. Hadley, Library legislation in Indiana, in Indiana Public Li-

brary Comn. 6th bienn. report, 1908-10, p. 54-5, 58.)

On Dec. 8, 1914, the secretary of the Public Library Commission of Indiana writes: "In your outline of the law on county libraries, sections 7, 8, 9, 10, (*see above*) applied only to a special law which was provided for towns between 19,700 and 20,000 inhabitants. No county library exists under this law. . . . There is only one public library system in this state that is a county library. That is at Bedford, but this is a county library only in the sense that it is free to all the inhabitants of the county. No deposit stations or branches are maintained. The Marion County library received only \$75.00 a year appropriation from the county, according to the law of 1853. It is not tax-supported in the sense that a special library tax is levied. The Willard library at Evansville is a private endowed library, maintained by the income from invested funds and a small appropriation from the city council of Evansville. It is not a tax-supported library. According to the terms of the endowment, it is free to the inhabitants of Vanderburgh County. It is safe to say, then, that Indiana has but one county library with no branches."

"The Vanderburgh County library consists of some 3500 old volumes and is not used to any great extent. There is no appropriation and no expenditures, toward or for its support. The County Clerk, Recorder and Auditor are trustees, and the Auditor attends to the duties of librarian without compensation. The library is located in a room in the county house." (From report of County Auditor, Vanderburgh Co.)

Iowa—Area 56,025 sq. mi.; pop. 2,224,771; counties 99. Law: Laws of Iowa 1913, Chap. 70.

Sec. 729a. The board of library trustees of any free public library shall have power to contract with any school corporation, the township trustees of any civil township, the board of supervisors of the county in which said library is situated, and the council of any city or town, whether such

school corporation, civil township, or city or town be in the same county in which such library is situated or in an adjoining county, for the free use of said library by the residents of such school corporation, civil township, county, city or town, by one or more of the following methods in whole or in part:

First: By lending the books of such library to such residents on the same terms and conditions as to residents of the city or town in which said library is situated.

Second: By the establishment of depositories of books of such library to be loaned to such residents at stated times and places.

Third: By the transportation of books of such library by wagon or other conveyance for lending the same to such residents at stated times and places.

Fourth: By the establishment of branch libraries for lending books to such residents.

Such contracts, unless otherwise provided therein, shall remain in force for five years, unless sooner terminated by a majority vote of the electors of such school corporation, civil township, county, city or town.

Sec. 422. The board of supervisors at any regular meeting shall have the following powers, to-wit:

24. To contract with any free public library in the county for the free use of the books thereof by the residents of the county outside of the cities and towns therein, as provided in section one [sec. 729a] of this act which contract when made shall supersede all contracts made by townships or school corporations, and to levy annually on the taxable property of the county outside of cities and towns a tax of not more than one mill on the dollar to be used exclusively for that purpose.

Kansas—Nothing found.

Kentucky—Nothing found.

Louisiana—Area 48,720 sq. mi.; pop. 1,656,388; parishes 60. Law: Acts of the State of Louisiana, 1910. Act no. 149, p. 227.

(Explanation: Webster defines parish as "In Louisiana, a civil division corres-

ponding to a *county* in other states."

Louisiana constitution provides that a parish shall be governed by a police jury, and confers powers and duties similar to those of county supervisors in other states.)

I. Condition of establishment:

1. Petition, by twenty-five residents of parish, city, town, village or other political subdivision, to police jury, city council, etc.
2. Police jury, etc. may then act favorably by promulgating notice for 30 days.
3. If protest equal to petition is not filed, then police jury, etc., has full power to establish and maintain the library.

II. No tax limit.

- III. Board of control (i. e. Library Board) to be not less than five members nor more than seven. Given full control, except that expenditure of over \$500 must be submitted to police jury, etc.

Operation: Nothing found.

Maine—Nothing found.

Maryland—Area 12,210 sq. mi.; pop. 1,295,346; counties 23. Law: Code of Maryland, Art. 77, secs. 105 (enacted 1910), 106, and 107, (first enacted 1898; re-enacted 1910).

Sec. 105. Said commission (i. e. Maryland public library commission), upon application of the library directors of a county, municipality or election district which has complied with the provisions of this law relative to the establishment of such library may expend not more than one hundred dollars for books, to be selected and purchased by said commission and delivered to said directors for the purpose of establishing a free public library.

Sec. 106. The boards of county commissioners shall have power to establish and maintain central free public libraries at all the county seats of their respective counties, with branches in such places within the limits of said counties as the demand of the people of the vicinity may justify, so as to give them convenient access to

the free libraries and reading rooms, and the legislative authority of any incorporated municipality shall have power to establish public libraries in like manner for said municipality.

Sec. 107. The board of county commissioners of any county in the State, for the establishment and maintenance of said free public libraries and reading rooms in their respective counties, may levy an annual tax not exceeding five cents on each one hundred dollars of the assessed valuation of taxable property; such tax to be levied and collected in like manner as other general taxes of said county, and when collected to be known as the public library fund.

Operation:

- I. Washington county free library, established at Hagerstown in 1901. For the carrying on of its work *see* Annual Reports.
- II. "The Frederick County free library, which was opened May 22 with 1400 books, is meeting with appreciation and support. The \$2,000 with which the library was established was raised by the Civic Club between fall of 1913 and April 1914. A Library Association has been formed, with county as well as city members, and after the first year it is hoped this will support the library. Since opening over 700 people have registered, representing 17 places in the county, and the second month's circulation was 2934. Ten rural schools are using the library, and it is expected that three county branches will be opened in October. It is not known whether the Artz bequest (noted in the July Number of the *Journal*) will be applied to this library or not, and in any case it will not be available during the lifetime of Miss Artz." (*Lib. Jour.* Oct. 1914, p. 784.)

Massachusetts—Nothing found.

Michigan—Law: None.

Dec. 5, 1914, the State Librarian wrote:

"We have no county library system."

Minnesota—Area 60,858 sq. mi.; pop. 2,075,708; counties 86. Law: Revised Statutes 1913, p. 1079. (amends stats. 1905.)

Sec. 4921. Any board of directors . . . may also contract with the board of county commissioners of the county in which the library is situated or of adjacent counties, . . . to loan books of said library, either singly or in traveling libraries, to the residents of said county, . . . upon such terms as shall be agreed upon in such contract.

All such boards or officers shall have the power to contract with the board of directors of any free public library for the use of said library by the people of the county, . . . not having the use of a free library, upon the same terms and conditions as those granted to residents in the city or village where the library is located, and to pay such library board such an amount annually as may be agreed upon therefor, and such county, . . . may establish a library fund by levying an annual tax of not over one mill on the dollar of all the taxable property outside of any city or village wherein a free public library is located or which is already taxed for the support of any such library.

Operation:

Dec. 10, 1914, the secretary of the Minnesota Public Library Commission wrote: "We have at present nine counties carrying on active extension work."

For the carrying on of their work *see* latest Annual Report of the Commission.

Mississippi—Nothing found.

Missouri—Area 69,415 sq. mi.; pop. 3,293,335; counties 114. Law: Revised Stats. Missouri 1909, vol. 2. Sec. 8198, (R. S. 1899, sec. 6477.)

Sec. 8198. The county court in any county wherein is situated an incorporated city containing a free public library, whenever petitioned by one hundred or more taxpaying citizens of said city, and one hundred or more taxpaying citizens of said county, residing outside of said city, for the use by the citizens of said county residing outside of said city of said library, shall have the right to contract with the offi-

cers of said library for such use thereof by said citizens of said county residing outside of the city, and to appropriate moneys from the county revenue of said county therefor, and thereafter to continue such contract or renewals thereof from year to year: Provided, that the annual amount so contracted to be paid and appropriated shall not exceed three per cent. of the county revenue for the year out of which payment is to be made. (County court as referred to here corresponds in general to the board of supervisors in other states.)

Operation:

Dec. 10, 1914, the secretary of the Missouri Library Commission verified the statement that none of their counties has as yet taken advantage of the county library law.

Montana—Area 146,080 sq. mi.; pop. 376,053; counties 31. Law: Laws of Montana. 1915. Chap. 45.

Sec. 1. Upon petition signed by not less than twenty per cent of the qualified voters of a county, at least one half of whom shall reside outside of county seat, being filed with the Board of County Commissioners, requesting the establishment of a County Free Library, the county commissioners may . . . establish at the county seat a county free library. At least once a week for four successive weeks . . . the board shall publish . . . notice of such contemplated action . . .

Sec. 2. . . . Any incorporated city or town in the county may withdraw . . . and cease to participate in the benefits of such county free library. . . .

Sec. 3. Upon the establishment of a county free library the board of county commissioners may appoint a county librarian, who may be removed for or without cause. Any person who is a graduate of a library school, or has had one year's practical experience in library work, shall be eligible to the office of county librarian.

Sec. 4. The county free library shall be under the general supervision of the board of county commissioners, who shall have power to make general rules. . . .

establish branches . . . determine number and kind of employees. All employees shall be graded. . . . Before appointment the candidate must pass an examination satisfactory to the county librarian and county commissioners. . . .

Sec. 5. Relates to filing of bond, the building up of a library according to accepted principles of library management, and allowance of traveling expenses.

Sec. 6. The board of county commissioners may annually levy a special tax not to exceed one mill on the dollar for the purpose of maintaining the county free library. . . .

Sec. 7. School libraries may be maintained as a part of the county free library. . . .

Sec. 10. After a county free library has been established, it may upon petition signed by not less than twenty per cent. of the qualified voters of a county requesting its disestablishment be disestablished in the same manner as it was established. . . .

Sec. 11. Instead of establishing a separate county free library, the board of county commissioners may enter into a contract with the . . . free public library of any incorporated city or town. . . . Such contract may provide that the free public library shall assume the functions of a county free library within the county with which such contract is made. . . . Either party may terminate the contract by giving six months notice of intention to do so.

Nebraska—Area 77,510 sq. mi.; pop. 1,192,214; counties 92. Law: Annotated Stats. of Nebraska. 1911.

Sec. 7066. The . . . county board of any county shall have the power to establish a public library free for the use of the inhabitants of such . . . county . . . or to contract for the use of a public library already established, and may levy a tax of not more than three mills on the dollar annually to be levied and collected in like manner as other taxes in said . . . county . . . and to be known as the library fund; provided, that when any county board makes a levy for a county library, it shall

omit from the levy of the library tax all property within the limits of any city, village, or township in said county which already maintains a library by public tax. Provided further, that before establishing such county library, or levying such tax, the county board shall submit the question to the voters of such county, and a majority of the voters voting thereon shall have authorized the establishment of such county library and the levying of such tax. Such question shall be submitted at a general election only.

Operation:

Dec. 5, 1914, the secretary of the Nebraska Public Library Commission wrote that Lancaster county had voted to establish a county library, but no tax has been levied as yet. The letter continues: "An attempt will be made to amend the law at the coming session of the legislature doing away with the provision making it necessary to have a vote of the people before the commissioners can make a levy."

Nevada—Nothing found.

New Hampshire—Nothing found.

New Jersey—Nothing found.

New Mexico—Nothing found.

New York—Area 49,170 sq. mi.; pop. 9,113,614; counties 61. Law: Consolidated Laws Vol. 7, Cumulative Suppl. v. 1, sec. 1118.

Sec. 1118. By majority vote at any election, any county . . . may establish and maintain a free public library, with or without branches, either by itself or in connection with any other body authorized to maintain such library. Whenever twenty-five taxpayers shall so petition, the question of providing library facilities shall be voted on at the next election or meeting at which taxes may be voted, provided that due public notice shall have been given of the proposed action . . . A board of supervisors of a county may contract with the trustees of a public library within such county or with any other municipal or district body having control of such a library to furnish library privileges to the people of the county, under such terms and

conditions as may be stated in such contract. The amount agreed to be paid for such privileges under such contract shall be a charge upon the county and shall be paid in the same manner as other county charges. (Amended by L. 1911, ch. 815, in effect July 28, 1911.)

Operation:

Dec. 10, 1914, the chief of the Division of Educational Extension of the University of the State of New York wrote:

"The New York Legislature in 1911 authorized any county by majority vote at any election to establish and maintain a free public library, with or without branches, either by itself or in connection with any other body authorized to maintain such library. By the same act the question of providing library facilities shall be voted on at the next election or meeting at which taxes may be voted, whenever twenty-five taxpayers shall so petition provided that due public notice shall have been given of the proposed action. A county is authorized to raise money by tax to establish and maintain a public library, or libraries, or to provide a building or rooms for its or their use, or to share the cost as agreed with other municipal or district bodies, or to pay for library privileges under a contract therefor. A board of supervisors of a county may contract with the trustees of a public library within such county, or with any other municipal or district body having control of such a library, to furnish library privileges to the people of the county, under such terms and conditions as may be stated in such contract.

"Advantage has never been taken of the provisions of the act by any county, largely due to the reasons given by Mr. William R. Eastman in his review of Antrim 'The county library,' Library Journal, v. 39: 629. Mr. Eastman says:

"To one familiar with New York conditions, it is clear that they can not be judged from the county library law of that state which is of recent date and practically quite worthless as it stands; not, for the reason given in this book that it calls

for an appropriation instead of a tax, but because, under its provisions, the property of any city or town maintaining a library must be taxed a second time if a contract for the outside districts is made. A test was made in the case of Broome county where there was a strong demand for county service from the city library of Binghamton. The library was eager to furnish the books if assured that the county would bear the added expense. But the city, having received a Carnegie building some years before, was committed to a yearly library expenditure of \$7,500. The cost of procuring and sending books in needed measure to the towns was estimated at \$5000 a year. If the county was to pay it, the city, containing three-fourths of all the taxable property of the county, must then pay three-fourths of the extra cost of lending its own books to its neighbors. To this, the county board, on which of course the city was strongly represented, would not consent. The alternative, under the law, was for the county to assume the entire support of the city library. But this would tax the county for the benefit of the city, would break up a long established control, and interfere with contracts and other interests. The city could not consent to relinquish its library charter, and so the practical obstacles to action under the county law appeared insuperable."

North Carolina—Nothing found.

North Dakota—Nothing found.

Ohio—Area 41,060 sq. mi.; pop. 4,767,121; counties 88. Law: Annotated Genl. Code of the State of Ohio of 1910. vol. 1.

Sec. 2454. The county commissioners may receive a bequest or a gift of a building or of money or property wherewith to construct a building for, or to furnish and equip a county public library. They may accept the gift of a library or of its use for a term of years or permanently, and may agree on behalf of such county to provide and maintain such library.

Sec. 2455. A library association or other organization, owning or having the full management or control of a library, or a

board of trustees appointed by authority of law and having the management or control of a library free to the whole or a part of a county may contract with the county commissioners for the use thereof by the people of such county.

Sec. 2456. A county accepting such bequest or gift, or entering into such agreement, shall faithfully maintain and provide such library. At their June session each year, the commissioners thereof may levy a tax not to exceed a half mill on each dollar of taxable property in such county. The fund derived from such levy shall be a special fund, known as the library fund, and shall be used only for the purpose contemplated in this section.

Operation:

Antrim, in "The county library," chapter 22, lists eight counties in Ohio as operating county libraries. (p. 296.) May 22, 1915, the state librarian wrote:

"Two additional counties are arranging to establish county libraries." For the carrying on of their work see "The county library" by Saida Brumback Antrim and Ernest Irving Antrim.

Oklahoma—Nothing found.

Oregon—Area 96,030 sq. mi.; pop. 672,765; counties 34. Law: Genl. Laws of Oregon 1911. Chap. 151 (amending sec. 4356 and 4357 of Lord's Oregon Laws.)

Sec. 4356. Any county in this State is hereby authorized and empowered in its discretion to assess, levy and collect, in the manner provided for the assessment, levy and collection of other taxes for county purposes, a special tax not to exceed one-half of one mill on each dollar of the assessed value of all taxable property within such county, such special tax to be assessed, levied, and collected for the purpose of establishing, maintaining, or assisting in the establishment and maintenance of a public library within such county. The proceeds of any such tax shall be placed in a separate fund, to be known as the "Library Fund" and shall be expended only for the purposes for which the same is levied.

Sec. 4357. The county court for any

such county in which the special tax provided for in Section 4356 may be levied, may use said library fund to establish, equip, maintain, and operate, at the county seat of any such county, a public library, including branch libraries, reading rooms, lectures and museums, and may do any and all things necessary or desirable in its discretion to carry out such purpose. The county may, however, in its discretion, contract upon such terms and conditions as it may determine, with any corporation maintaining a public library at the county seat of such county, for the use and application by any such corporation of said library fund to all or any of the purposes more particularly specified above in this section. (The county court as referred to here, corresponds in general to boards of supervisors in other states.)

Operation:

Dec. 5, 1914, The state librarian of Oregon verified the following statement:

"Oregon has five county libraries, all operating under the county library law of 1911. The oldest is the Multnomah County Library of Portland. The other county libraries were more recently established,"—Hood River, Wasco, Umatilla and Klamath. (4 in operation, one to open in 1915.)

The letter also says: "The main point of the law is the latitude allowed the county court in making contracts."

Pennsylvania—Area 45,215 sq. mi.; counties 67; pop. 7,665,111. Law: Purdon's Digest 13th Ed. Vol. 5, p. 5637. (passed 1907).

This law gives authority in title for county free library but through an error in punctuation exempts counties in the body of the law.

Dec. 5, 1914, the assistant secretary of the Pennsylvania Free Library Commission wrote: "We have formulated a general library law which we have been trying for several years to have adopted by the legislature in which provision has been made for county support for libraries."

Rhode Island—Nothing found.

South Carolina—Nothing found.

South Dakota—Nothing found. May 20, 1915, the secretary wrote: "Matter dis-

cussed at last meeting of State library association, but decision reached that time and conditions were not yet ripe for legislation."

Tennessee—Nothing found.

Texas—Area 265,780 sq. mi.; counties 248; pop. 3,896,542. Law: General Laws 1915, S. B. No. 147.

Outline of law:

1. The county commissioners court of the several counties given power to establish and operate free county libraries.
2. County free library to be located at county seat for that portion of county located outside of incorporated cities and towns maintaining public free libraries. These cities and towns may elect to become a part of the county free library system. When petitioned by 25 per cent of the voters of the county affected the county commissioners court shall order an election to determine if a county free library shall be established. Two-thirds vote necessary to carry election.
3. The librarian shall be selected by the county commissioners court from persons recommended by the county library board. This board consists of three members: chairman, county superintendent; other members appointed by the county commissioners court from county at large. Term of office, four years.
4. Any city or town maintaining a free public library may upon notice to the commissioners court become a part of the county free library system and be entitled to its benefits and be taxed for its support. Six weeks' notice however must be given through the newspapers to the people of the city or town that action to become a part of the system is to be taken by the legislative body of the city. The same procedure prevails if the city or town wishes to withdraw.
5. The county commissioners court

fixes the salaries of county librarian and assistants.

6. The commissioners court and public library boards in cities and towns may enter into contracts for county free library service, deciding upon their own terms.
7. Material designed to teach sectarian doctrines or partisan politics prohibited in the county free library.
8. The commissioners court of any county having a county free library may enter into contracts with the commissioners court of any other county for county free library service, deciding upon their own terms.
9. White citizens may hold membership in the county free library, and colored citizens only in case their population is sufficient to justify the commissioners court in establishing a county free library for their use.
10. The county librarian appointed by the commissioners court holds office for four years.
11. Upon recommendation of the county librarian the commissioners court may establish branch libraries and employ and dismiss assistants.
12. Salary of county librarian fixed by commissioners court at first regular meeting of each year.
13. Members of county library board serve without pay.
14. The county librarian shall make annual report to the commissioners court on or before February 1.
15. A tax not to exceed six mills on the \$100 valuation must be levied upon all property outside of incorporated cities and towns maintaining free public libraries, and upon all property within incorporated cities and towns which have elected to become a part of such county free library system. This tax is in addition to all other taxes.
16. Where a farmers' county public

library has been established under chapter 122 of the 1913 laws it shall continue to operate as such until a county library is established. Then the farmers' library shall merge with the county library.

17. The commissioners court is authorized to accept gifts, etc.
18. Disestablishment of a county free library may be effected by the commissioners court, six weeks' notice in the newspapers having been given of such intended action.
19. A free public library may assume the functions of a county free library if the commissioners court wishes to enter into such a contract.

Utah—Nothing found.

Vermont—Nothing found.

Virginia—Nothing found.

Washington—Area 69,180 sq. mi.; pop. 1,141,990; counties 39. Law: Annotated Codes and Statutes of Washington, 1910. vol. 2. General Statutes. Sec. 6980. (Contract plan.)

Sec. 6980. The board of trustees of any free library in this state may, under such rules and regulations as it may deem necessary and upon such conditions as may be agreed upon, allow nonresidents of the city, town, village, or district in which the library is situated to use the books therein and may make exchanges of books with any other public library, either permanently or temporarily; and any such board may contract with the board of commissioners of the county in which the library is situated, or with the board of commissioners, village trustees, town or city council, of any neighboring county, village, town or city, to loan the books of said library to the residents of such county, village, town or city, upon the terms agreed upon in such contract; and every such board of trustees, board of county commissioners or village trustees, town or city council, is hereby empowered to make contracts for such purpose and to pay the consideration agreed upon therein to the board of trustees of such library out of the county, town, village, or city treasury upon

the rendering of proper accounts therefor. (Enacted 1901).

Laws of Washington, 1915. Chap. 12, (amending sec. 6971 of Remington & Ballinger's Annotated Codes and Statutes of Washington.)

Sec. 6971. By a majority vote at any election, any [county,] city, village, town, school district, or other body authorized to levy and collect taxes, [or by vote of its county commissioners upon petition of one hundred (100) voters voting at the last election, any county,] or by vote of its common council, any city or incorporated town may establish and maintain a free public library with or without branches, either by itself or in connection with any other body authorized to maintain such library. Whenever twenty-five taxpayers shall petition, the question of providing library facilities shall be voted on at the next election or meeting at which taxes may be voted: *Provided*, that due public notice shall have been given of the proposed action.

Operation:

Dec. 9, 1914 the state librarian of Washington verified the following statement: "Three counties, Pierce, King and Walla Walla, have established libraries under the County Circulating Libraries act. The service however, extends only to the schools."

May 21, 1915 the state librarian again wrote: "Our legislature has amended section 6971. You will see that the reference to County Commissioners has been omitted, and that 'incorporated towns' has been added. The omission was entirely unintentional—a purely clerical error. It is extremely unfortunate and regretted by all, so that it will be corrected at the next session."

West Virginia—Nothing found.

Wisconsin—Area 56,066 sq. mi.; pop. 2,333,860; counties 71. Law: Wisconsin Statutes, 1913, sec. 697-11 to sec. 697-17.

Outline of law:

1. Board of supervisors may establish a board of libraries.
2. Appoint 5 directors thereof.

3. Board of libraries appoints supervising librarian. Salary not to exceed \$50.00. Salary and expenses not to exceed \$75.00.
4. Librarian must be resident of county. May be either sex. Must make annual report to board of supervisors.
5. County cannot pay for keeping, care, transporting, or librarian's service of traveling library.
6. Appropriation paid out of the county general fund. First year not to exceed \$500.00. Thereafter not to exceed \$200.00 (not including librarian's salary).
7. Forms separate library fund.
8. State free library commission may advise.
9. County may receive bequests for establishment of county libraries.

Operation: December 10, 1914, the secretary of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission verified the following statement: "In Wisconsin the state form of extension predominates, but there are fourteen county systems of traveling libraries, organized under a special act of the legislature, besides two county systems supported by private benefaction. The Wisconsin Free Library Commission will aid in establishing county systems in counties where the library conditions at the county seat or elsewhere give assurance of permanent supervision by one experienced in library routine and management."

Wyoming—Area 97,890 sq. mi.; pop. 145,965; counties 14. Law: Wyoming Compiled Statutes Annotated, 1910, Secs. 1316-1321 (enacted 1887). Laws 1911, Chap. 106, Sec. 8; Laws 1915, Chap. 24.

Outline of law:

1. Establishment:

- 1) proper and sufficient guarantee must be made that a suitable and permanent place will be furnished for protection and use of library.
- 2) it shall then be duty of county commissioners to levy tax.

2. Tax not in excess of $\frac{1}{2}$ mill on the dollar.
3. Money constitutes separate fund.
4. Location at county seat.
5. County commissioners appoint board of three directors.
6. Cannot purchase sectarian or professional books.
7. Best possible arrangements must be made for use of books by out-of-town people, but no mention is made of branches.

Operation: December 16, 1914, the state librarian of Wyoming verified the following statements:

"In 1899 the law was modified, and it was in accordance with this law (revised in 1901 and 1907) that the eleven Carnegie libraries now in the state were organized. . . . The Wyoming library law makes each public library in the state a county library. As the distances are immense, it means that library service is expensive. The Laramie Public Library, for instance, is the county library of Albany county, which is 120 by 70 miles in extent."

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

Mr. GODARD: Your Committee on nominations is pleased to report the following ticket:

OFFICERS FOR 1915-16

President—A. J. Small, of the Iowa state law library.

First Vice-President—M. G. Dodge, of the California state library.

Second Vice-President—Miss Carrie L. Dailey, of the Georgia state library.

Secretary-Treasurer—Miss Elizabeth M. Smith, head of the order division, New York state library.

Chairman BRIGHAM: You have heard the report. What is your pleasure?

Mr. LIEN: I move that the secretary be instructed to cast the ballot of the Association for the officers nominated.

The motion was seconded and agreed to, and the secretary cast the ballot of the

Association for the different officers nominated.

Mr. GODARD: At the same time the Committee desires to move that the thanks of the Association be conveyed to those who have so fittingly and successfully conducted the affairs of the Association for the past year.

This motion was seconded and agreed to.

The secretary read the following report of the special committee appointed at the joint session to draft resolutions of appreciation for the service rendered by the Law Reporting Company:

The National Association of State Libraries and the American Association of Law Libraries, in joint convention held in the city of Berkeley, California, unanimously adopted the following resolution:

WHEREAS, The Law Reporting Company under direction of our joint committee has rendered a most valuable service in the publication of an index to current legislation in a series of cumulative bulletins in which is noted the introduction, subject, effect and final disposition of bills introduced in the several legislatures of the country, and

WHEREAS, It is the sense of this joint assembly now in session that we express our appreciation, therefore be it

Resolved, That we tender our congratulations and thanks to the Law Reporting Company, through its secretary, Mr. F. W. Allen, for the splendid service rendered in the publication of this series of legislative bulletins, and be it further

Resolved, That inasmuch as the index has proven of inestimable value to the librarians of the country, it is the hope of the joint convention that this cumulative index to legislation may be continued. We pledge our loyalty and co-operation so far as it is possible in the furnishing of data from our several states.

Done this fifth day of June, nineteen hundred and fifteen.

Committee. { A. J. SMALL,
E. J. LIEN,
GEO. S. GODARD.

Chairman BRIGHAM: Is there any further business?

Secretary DODGE: I wish that Mr. Godard would say to you what he has already said to the secretary relative to our proceedings for 1912 and 1913.

Mr. GODARD: As I said a year ago, if

there was ever a time I was ashamed, it was in connection with these proceedings. I accepted the place as acting secretary-treasurer to fill a temporary vacancy, but there was a slip and it was left with me to carry on the work of the secretary. It was just at the time our state library was moving to its new building and reorganizing in a hundred or more things. Then, also, the printer became involved and the matter went over to the next year. I am glad to report, however, that the proceedings are now in galley proof form and we should have them in short order. I had expected that they would be in shape for distribution before the first of the year. They are being printed in New Hampshire.

In reference to the co-operative work which Mr. Lapp was to have reported on, I am pleased to state that so far as Connecticut is concerned we have found the service very useful. It has brought to our attention the existence of special reports concerning which probably we would not have learned for some time, if at all, and through the arrangement by which these special reports could be sent to the several subscribers, we have received a great deal of help. On the other hand, the service should be distinguished from the index to legislation, which the joint committee is endeavoring to publish and has succeeded to a great extent in having published through the Law Reporting Company. You understand the co-operative service is simply of special reports. It does not or at least has not up to the present time had anything to do with bills; whereas the index has nothing to do with anything but bills and special legislative reports.

Mr. SMALL: Before we close I wish to say just one word to this convention. I am nearly overwhelmed, not with grief, but with emotion, and I will say that I did not, nor have I ever anticipated that I should be so highly honored as I have been today. I feel that this is one of the greatest com-

pliments I have ever received, and I accept the nomination with reluctance, fear and trembling, assuring you I will give my best efforts. For nearly twenty years my work has been in a state library, and I am not only anxious that our own shall succeed, but I am equally anxious for the success of all others. Co-operation is necessary in making a success of our libraries, and I shall be only too glad to co-operate with and help those of other states who possibly may not have access to the materials that we do. I would ask the same co-operation from each of you in the work of our Association, and wherever the meeting may be next year, let us gather in large numbers. We will try to make it worth your while by having a program that will be interesting and inspiring. I thank you kindly.

Chairman BRIGHAM: Is there anything further in the mind of any member?

Mr. LIEN: I am sure we have enjoyed most intensely these meetings on the beautiful campus of the University of California, as well as some of the irregular meetings on the "Zone" and other places of that kind, and it is with genuine regret that our week of meetings is coming to an end. However, I move you that we do now adjourn without date.

Mr. GODARD: I did not hear all the resolutions, but have we expressed our thanks to the University authorities and to the local Committee?

Mr. LIEN: I will withdraw my motion to adjourn, so that the Committee may embody in the resolutions our thanks to the local University authorities and the University librarian and the local Committee of arrangements who have assisted.

Mr. SMALL: The Committee will be glad to embody them.

Mr. LIEN: I renew my motion that we adjourn.

The motion was seconded and agreed to, and the Association adjourned sine die.